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THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GOOD FAITH OF LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS DOUBTED.

EXCITEMENT AND DISQUIET PREVALENT—THE MOB ELEMENT READY TO BURST OUT AGAIN—WEAKNESS OF THE LEADERS—THE PROPOSED CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

We have received the following dispatch from our Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Advices from Louisiana privately received show that there are still existing great excitement and disquiet, and that the compromise which has been signed by the leaders on the Conservative side is not binding the mass of the White Leaguers and Conservatives. In a recent dispatch from here the fear was expressed that the leaders of the Democrats would not be able to keep control of the flame they had kindled. This fear is increased by later information. "Five thousand men," says one letter, "sleep on their arms every night at New-Orleans." By both mail and telegraph come reports of dissatisfaction on the Conservative side with the compromise for the election. Both sides profess to desire nothing but an honest election. The Republicans have placed beyond their control for dishonest manipulation of votes and returns the organization for conducting the election. The other side agreed there should be no intimidation of negroes, to prevent their free action at the polls. The Republicans have entire confidence in holding a majority of the people of the State if an untrammeled vote can be had. They charge that the other side does not intend to permit a free choice, and that the dissatisfaction with the compromise arises from the guarantee of this which it gives if both parties carry out its provisions in good faith. That the leaders who signed it are in earnest, and that the merchants and business men are willing to abide by the result, there is no doubt, but the communistic element of New-Orleans, and the great body of white Democrats, acting on impulses of the moment, without foresight or policy for the future, seem to be breaking from control. Whether the conclusion will be a turbulent election marked by the scenes of former elections in that State since the war, leaving the results open to doubt and challenge on both sides, or whether the end will be still more serious, is a subject of grave anxiety.

A large number of Southern Republicans continue to congregate daily in Washington. They are discussing the matters to be brought before the Chattanooga Convention, which is to meet on the 13th inst. The chief object of this Convention is claimed to be to compare the condition of political affairs in the Southern States, and to send out to the country the information and statements laid before the convention, stamped with something of official authority. However many there may be who entertain a praiseworthy intention in regard to the convention, it is quite certain that several politicians are arranging to use it to promote their future personal preferment, without regard to what may happen to Southern interests.

THE WHITE LEAGUERS' RIFLES.

RETURN OF A SHIPMENT FROM BALTIMORE TO AVOID SEIZURE—ORDERS FOR MORE COUNTERMANDED.

Our correspondent in Baltimore sends the following dispatch:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The steam-ship Wilmington, which arrived here on Thursday night from New-Orleans, brought back thirty cases of arms shipped from Baltimore to New-Orleans for the White Leagues, on the last outward trip of the vessel. They were rifles of the latest patterns, and were shipped by a Baltimore house to the order of "F. Brothers, New-Orleans." When the ship reached New-Orleans, just previous to the outbreak of the Penn revolution, Gov. Kellogg had ordered the seizure of all arms landed there, and to save these the White Leaguers ordered them to be returned, and they are now stored here. The house shipping them had orders for sixty cases more from the same parties, which orders have, however, since been countermanded.

CARRYING OUT THE LOUISIANA COMPACT.

REMOVAL OF ELECTION OFFICERS BY GOV. KELLOGG ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.

The following dispatch is received from the General Press Agent in New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—The Advisory Board have entered upon their duties, and Gov. Kellogg to-day, upon their recommendation, removed Thomas H. Wynne, Assistant Supervisor of the Second Ward, and William Davis, Clerk of the Second Ward, who were charged with obstructing registration, and has appointed other persons to those positions. This is the first practical result of the conference agreement.

THE SOUTHERN MARSHALS.

CIRCULAR FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

The following dispatch is from the General Press Agent, in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Attorney General to-day sent the following circular to United States Marshals in the Southern States, in whose districts armed bodies of men have committed, or are threatening to commit acts of violence and bloodshed:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1874.

SIR: I would suggest that at those points where United States troops are, or may be stationed in your district, some prudent and fearless person in whose judgment you have confidence, and whom the people respect, may be appointed as deputy marshal to act at once in the arrest of parties committing outrages in the vicinity, so that it may not be necessary in such cases to send for you before the troops can be used for the purpose of arresting those who are guilty of violating the laws of the United States. This of course will not be necessary where you are easily accessible, but where the troops are placed at remote points, before the necessary communication as to the crimes committed can be made, the offenders as a general rule have an opportunity to escape. You will give the deputies the necessary instructions as to procuring warrants, and I need not repeat that it is important that you should delegate this power to none but careful and responsible persons. Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING IN CHARLESTON—PETITION TO GOV. MOSES TO REMOVE THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—The largest mass-meeting ever known in Charleston was held here last night. It was composed of over 10,000 of the black and white voters of the city, and was presided over by Hon. H. D. Lesesne, ex-Chancellor under the old *régime*. The object of the meeting was similar to that held in New Orleans before the overthrow of the Kellogg Government to demand of the Governor the removal of the present Board of Election Commissioners. Speeches were made by M. R. Delany, colored; E. W. M. Mackey, the leader of the Republican Party in this county; Hon. George A. Trenholm, Ex-Treasurer of the Confederate States, and others. All the speakers urged a petition to the Government first, and, if that fails, a resort to the only means left—the people. Resolutions to that effect were adopted, and a committee of seven citizens appointed to wait on Gov. Moses with the petition.

THE PHELPS TRIAL.

THE CASE IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY—ONE "STUBBORN" MAN AMONG THEM.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Judge Westbrook, in the Phelps case, has decided that the point made by the prisoner's counsel, to the effect that no larceny was committed, is not well taken. The court holds that Phelps was custodian of the draft only for the time being, or so long as it would take to place it in its proper depository.

Mr. Tremain, of counsel for the defense, then proceeded to address the jury.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tremain's address to the jury Mr. Henry Smith summed up the case for the prosecution. Judge Westbrook then proceeded to charge the jury. He stated the facts of the case, and said if the jury was satisfied that Phelps sent the draft to New-York to be collected for his own use he was guilty of the crime charged in the indictment. The jury was to find what was the intent of the prisoner, remembering that the intent is to be inferred from what a person does. It is no defense to argue that the prisoner intended at some time to restore what he had taken. In this case the draft in question could not be returned. The jury were to find the intent, but in doing so they could not set aside plain, uncontradicted evidence. It was of no consequence what Mr. Raines did in the matter of forwarding drafts, &c. Each transaction must stand or fall by itself. It is not necessary that the prisoner formed a felonious intention when the draft first came into his hands. It is enough that such intention was formed. As to the point raised that the note was not complete, the charge is that, whether or not the note was indorsed, that made no difference, the crime is not altered. In conclusion, the Court said that the public order and welfare demanded that the laws should be strictly and rigidly enforced. If from the facts of the case the jury found the man guilty, it must be of the crime charged in the indictment—the crime of larceny.

Mr. Tremain excepted to certain parts of the charge covering the points already made in his request, and in addition that, if the jury had a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, they should acquit.

The Court so charged, with the qualification that the doubt must be one springing from the evidence, and from the deductions to be made therefrom, and not an arbitrary doubt.

The jury then retired for deliberation.

They came into court to-night at 10 o'clock, and reported that they had not agreed. They were again sent out by the Judge. Accommodations were ordered for the night for them, and breakfast in the morning.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Report has it that there is one stubborn man on the jury, eleven being for conviction.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

AN ASSASSIN SENTENCED TO DEATH—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE, DAMAGE TO SHIPPING AND OTHER PROPERTY, CAUSED BY THE RECENT TYPHOON—THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—The steamer Vasco De Gama, which arrived here to-day, brings advices from Yokohama to Sept. 11. The assassin of the Acting German Consul at Hokodadi has been sentenced to death. The Mikado has expressed to Herr Von Brandt, the German Minister, his personal regrets at the occurrence. The Minister has notified the Government that while he does not press any money compensation, he demands an imperial notification forbidding the wearing of swords within certain distances of the foreign settlements.

The typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan, Aug. 20, was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping-on, Gooloo, and the German bark Hamburg, were driven ashore on the rocks at Nagasaki. The iron-clad ram, Stonewall, was sunk, and hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked. Fully 200 lives were lost at Nagasaki alone. Stores and houses were overthrown, and the Governor's new houses are a heap of ruins. Kobe also suffered. Sagoken suffered much from the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed, 100 lives were lost, and thousands of cattle on the plantations were killed.

Ten thousand Chinese troops had reached Singapore, en route to Formosa.

When the Vasco De Gama left Yokohama, there were still prevalent conflicting reports about Formosa, and it was the general opinion that war must ensue.

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CORONER'S INQUEST COMPLETED—BENEFITS FOR THE MILL SUFFERERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The evidence in the Coroner's inquest in the Granite Mill disaster has been completed, and the Coroner will be engaged a day or two in summing up. A verdict is not expected before the first of next week, as the testimony has been voluminous, and there are many contradictory statements. Much stress is laid on McCreery's statement, who testified to having gone up the tower stairs into the sixth story and back after he struck the alarm, which, if true, goes to show that the help in that story might have escaped down the tower stairs. But the evidence of those in the sixth story or attic at the time McCreery states he went there shows that it was an utter impossibility for him to have ascended the stairway at that stage of the fire.

A number of mills are adopting excellent means of escape in case of fire.

Four benefits last night for the mill sufferers netted nearly $3,000.

CHICAGO INSURANCE—IMPORTANT FACTS DEVELOPED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—At a conference held here to-day between Mr. Hope, President of the Continental Insurance Company of New-York, and Mr. Rankin, representative of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, and a number of prominent merchants and property-holders of this city, the important facts were developed that the recent action of the National Board of Underwriters in reference to Chicago was not due to the great fire of July 14 last, but had been decided upon four days previous to that date; and also that this action was only the first step in a systematic effort to apply the same rules to other cities, and it was intimated that other cities would shortly be required to make the amendments that have been demanded of Chicago, and under the same penalty.

SEVERE HAIL-STORM AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A letter from the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, dated Sept. 15, states: "The most severe hail-storm passed over this section of the country last Sunday that was ever witnessed here, some of the stones weighing six ounces. It stripped the trees of fruit entirely."

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF PERU—PETITION TO BANISH THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS—SALUTING THE BRITISH FLAG IN GUATEMALA.

Advices from Peru to Sept. 14, have been received by way of Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 25. Mr. Jose De la Riva Aquero is continued in the Ministry. On the 27th of August last, Rev. Padre Masia embarked for Guayaquil, which gave rise in the Chamber of Deputies to an interpellation of the Ministry of this supposed banishment. The Consular bodies resident in Callao and Arequipa have expressed congratulations on the escape of the President from assassination. "Commercial circles," says the *South Pacific Times*, "do not as yet show signs of increased trade, and complaints as to the scarcity of money are not merely general, they are universal." The surveys ordered by the Government of the new guano deposits have not been concluded. Extensive discoveries of saltpetre and moquegua are reported. The resolution has been taken by the Ministry to declare closed all the deposits of guano on the Chincha Islands. The wooden buildings and other property on the island are to be taken away by the Prefect of Ica.

The United States steamer Omaha, Capt. Johnson, arrived at Callao at midday on the 2d inst., having made the trip under sail from Payta in fifteen days. The customary salutes were exchanged with the shore batteries.

The *Sociedad*, the organ of the clerical party, announced in its number of the 29th ult. that a meeting was to be held on Sunday for the purpose of drawing a petition to the Government begging that the Franciscan friars be banished the country.

CHILI.

The Valparaiso advices are to the 2d of September. After a long debate, the Electoral Reform bill has been passed by Congress. The Senate refused to grant the subsidy of $100,000 asked of the Government for the projected Transandine railroad.

The Cuban patriots, Gen. Quesada and Dr. Zambrama, who have come hither in quest of powder, have met with an enthusiastic welcome. The Government intends to place buoys in various parts of the Straits of Magellan, to facilitate the navigation of it.

BOLIVIA.

The news from La Paz to Aug. 20 has been received. Congress was to open Sept. 9. The opposition press attack the present Government vigorously, and attempt to prove that the present President holds his seat illegally and that he was never elected, so that the present sessions will be of a most exciting nature.

COLOMBIA.

The National Government has assumed the ownership of the sulphur mines at Gachala. The National Executive is authorized to contract with any coining establishment in Europe or the United States, the coinage of silver to be an amount equal to what the Panama Railroad Company pays to the General Government.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Tenedos arrived at Panama on the 12th inst. from San Jose, the seaport of Guatemala, where part of the British fleet under Admiral Cochrane was ordered to assemble in reference to the affair of Mr. Magee. Everything connected with the ceremony of saluting the English flag, as had been agreed on by the Guatemala authorities, took place with demonstrations of unaltered friendship on both sides. Two flag poles were erected on shore, and on the arrival of 300 Guatemala troops and saluting artillery from the capital, accompanied by the Secretary of State, who represented President Barrios, Admiral Cochrane landed, on the 4th inst., with an equal number of marines, blue jackets, and some forty officers of the fleet. On all being ready the English flag was slowly hoisted up and saluted with twenty-one guns, the saluting party being on one side of the square, and the Admiral and English forces and their band on the other. The salute was returned from the ships, and a disagreeable international question amicably settled. The officers of the Tenedos speak very highly of the courteous manner of the Minister and the commander of the Guatemala forces. The Admiral afterward invited them, along with Mr. Schofield, the Acting British Minister, Mr. Magee, and others, to dine on board the flag-ship.

THE WEST INDIES.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE SCENE WITH CUBAN "PATRIOTS" IN A JAMAICAN CHURCH—BUSINESS IN JAMAICA—PROSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS IN HAYTI.

Advices by mail from Kingston, Jamaica, to Sept. 25, contain the following West Indian news:

In the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at the funeral of a young Cuban, a few days ago, there was a very disgraceful scene. On entering the church the compatriots of the deceased had spread the flag of "Cuba Libre," and on being asked by Rev. Father Dupont to remove it, they refused. He then remonstrated with them, and said the introduction of political emblems could not be permitted in the sacred service, because it was forbidden. Some twenty-five of the party then left the church, and commenced to smoke at the entrance of the building. They afterward entered to remove the coffin, following the Priest, who, turning round, saw the flag had been replaced. He then stopped and declared he would not proceed with the service until the flag was removed, when one Cuban, more violent than the rest, raising his hand and striking the coffin, made use of a filthy oath, and said the flag must remain where it was. The rest violently assaulted the Priest, driving him some four yards against the lattice-work, at the same time using some very disgusting expressions. The matter is to come before the Police Magistrate.

A company is being established in England, with a capital of £4,000,000 sterling, to develop the resources of the West Indian Colonies, and Jamaica in particular. Land in Jamaica is rising rapidly in value, and meeting with increasing demand. The thrown up and abandoned properties are being put under cultivation, even where there are neither roads nor houses. The manager of the Colonial Bank in Jamaica has written his principals in London that there is no field of enterprise in the world so rich or so promising as Jamaica.

A proposal has been made to the Government of this island to construct a telegraph line from Lucca, through Montego Bay, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Point Mario, Annollo Bay, and Halfway Tree to, Kingston, thus opening all the chief seaports of the island by electric telegraph. The Governor has not yet replied.

The export duties show a surplus of $15,000 this year over the Financial Minister's estimates: the import duties $50,000 excess, and rum duties $25,000 excess—in all an excess of $90,000 over the estimates for the year. Fifty thousand dollars were subscribed in one day this week for the construction of a railway between Kingston and Montego Bay.

CUBA.

A letter from Cuba dated the 18th September says: "The capture of Carüxto Garcia, the chief of the insurgents in the Eastern Department of Cuba, which took place a fortnight ago not far from Manzanillo, is the chief item of intelligence, but there is something mysterious about the whole matter. It is well known that some kind of negotiation was going on between the Government and the insurgents in that district, and it is hard to say what combination of circumstances may have led to this capture. The prisoners are now confined on board a Spanish gun-boat in the harbor of Manzanillo. It is also stated that these negotiations are still being carried on, the prisoners taking part therein, and that the object is the surrender of all the insurgent forces in the Eastern Department. Maximo Gomez, it is believed, will hold out against any arrangement."

HAYTI.

Advices from Hayti to the 12th ult. report: The Legislature had taxed foreign merchants from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum, and foreign clerks employed by foreign merchants, $600—more than most of them are paid as salary—and if they are employed by Haytians, $800 per annum.

Mr. Lazare, President of the New-York and West India Steam-boat Company, has made a contract for a bank with specie and greenbacks as capital.

Coffee, $12 and above; new crop promises well. Cotton, nine pence per pound. Logwood, $4 50 per 100 pounds.

SAMUEL J. SIMMONS.

INTERVIEW ON THE SUBJECT OF WHAT HE CALLS "BUTLER'S TACTICS."

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The *Herald* will print, to-morrow, an interview with Samuel J. Simmons, brother of the Collector, detailing Gen. Butler's tactics. He says: To achieve political success by the Butlerian method, caucuses must be controlled at all hazards. The preliminary feature in the movement in Boston was to obtain control of the ward and city committees by which caucuses are called. In the Butler campaign in the Fall of last year, the first great object aimed at was to have caucuses called at a period when the least resistance could be expected. This was when the families of the better classes were out of town. After the call is issued the Butler men use every influence known in politics to fill the caucuses, bringing men from every quarter, inside the ward and outside. They rely much upon the United States officials in this. They control matters just as much as the Prætorian guards controlled the Roman Senate. The Ward and City Committees are largely recruited from the lower wards. The power of the officials of the Internal Revenue Department is immense, and extends to every hamlet in the State. Its power is far greater than the power of the Custom-house. It is this department with which I have been connected. I have used my influence as an officer and as a man to rally an immense crowd in the caucuses. Mr. Simmons describes the usual plan of operating the caucus and manipulating its votes, and adds: The power of the Internal Revenue Department is especially useful in election time. This is the way in which it is operated in Butler's interest: An officer enters a liquor store and asks to see the dealer's license. Generally everything is correct. The question comes, How about your cigar boxes? The law requires the erasure of stamps. Frequently dealers in cities have on hand nearly 500 boxes that are empty. Then a hint is given that they had better look out for them carefully. All this is done pleasantly, especially if parties are anti-Butler. Before leaving the officer manages to drop the suggestion that possibly another call will be made in a day or two. Remark is also made, incidentally, that a caucus is coming off soon, and an invitation is given to them to come down and bring their friends. Dealers, particularly country dealers, have a great dread of law and of Government officers; the hint is usually sufficient and the expected force is on hand. Butler does not care for the Collector other than he can serve Butler's interest. He saw a rising politician in him, made his bid, and got him. At the time I was engaged in traveling through the State in Butler's interest I was in consultation with all the leading Butler men, and it is not to be assumed that I did this work without instructions. I never was called upon to use much money. Government office was potent enough. The main expenses are for carriage-hire. If the crushing process is to be continued, facts of a darker character than I have revealed are to come to light. I shan't even hesitate to touch on the Collectorship fight, the Sanborn contracts, M. S. P. Pollard, and the Government teaming."

It is said here that the Collector has no sympathy for his brother's crusade.

THE THREATENED VIRGINIA DUEL.

GEN. JOHNSON ELUDES THE OFFICIALS—CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF BOTH PARTIES.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—It seems that Gen. Johnson, failing to meet Mahone, and probably hearing of his arrest in Norfolk, came by the Baltimore boat to that city yesterday, where he took the Seaboard and Roanoke train for some point in North Carolina. Telegrams were at once sent to secure his arrest, and officers were dispatched in the direction of Gates County, N. C., from Suffolk, in pursuit of a party supposed to be Johnson and friends, but without discovering them. Johnson successfully eluded the officials and arrived at some point near Weldon, where he hid himself all day yesterday. Meantime Mahone remained at his hotel in Norfolk under medical treatment and closely watched by the officers, as it was the prevailing impression his bonds would not stand in the way of a fight if matters were not otherwise settled. In order to evade the penalties imposed on parties engaged in a duel by the Virginia statute, no challenge had either been sent or accepted by the principals. Both of them, however, had their friends or seconds, through whom all communications having reference to the quarrel passed, but in such a skillful manner as not to compromise any of them in a legal way. It was understood that if a fight was to result from the matters at issue between them it would not be in conformity with any of the established rules of the code, but rather in the informal manner in which difficulties are usually settled in the South—at short order with pistols. Thus matters remained up to this morning, when James Barron Hope, Mr. Mahone's friend, took the train at Norfolk for Weldon, where he met and had a conference with Mr. Snowden Andrews, and, probably, another friend of Johnson. What the result of this conference was has not yet transpired, but Johnson, Andrews, and Hope left Weldon this afternoon on the northern bound trains. Hope arrived in Norfolk, but the destination of Johnson and his friends is unknown. Mahone, however, arrived in Petersburg this evening from Norfolk, and is now in that city at his home. Whether the difficulty has been adjusted or arrangements made for a future meeting Hope, the only one of the party yet seen, refuses to say.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—1 A. M.—Clear weather, low temperature, and northerly winds have prevailed over the North-west and the upper lakes, but a depression exists in Dakota; north-westerly winds, rising barometer, clear and clearing weather over the lower lakes and the eastern and Middle States; light, variable winds, clear weather, and stationary barometer from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf; south-westerly winds, clear weather, and stationary pressure and temperature in the South Atlantic States.

The rivers have risen at Cairo, Cincinnati, Evansville, and Paducah; and fallen at Kansas City, Warsaw, New-Orleans, Marietta, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes and New-England, rising barometer, cooler, clearing weather, and light north-westerly winds.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary temperature, light north-west winds and generally clear weather.

For the upper lakes and north-west, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, warm and increasingly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, lower barometer, north-east to southeast winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States south-easterly winds, stationary pressure, warmer and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States south-easterly winds, stationary temperature and pressure and clear weather.

CHARLES SUMNER'S ESTATE.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Charles Sumner's estate has just been appraised, and is valued at $134,758 20.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FOUR TONS OF GUNPOWDER EXPLODE IN LONDON.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT—MANY LIVES LOST—BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES SHATTERED—ANIMALS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS KILLED—SEVERAL PERSONS DIE BY FRIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 2—12:30 P. M.—There was great excitement in the city in consequence of an explosion which occurred this morning in Regent's Canal at 5 A. M. A barge lying in that water-way, near the Zoological Gardens, loaded with gunpowder, exploded with terrific force. Three persons were killed and many injured. The bridges and houses in the vicinity were shattered.

Thousands of persons hurried to the scene of the explosion, and several newspapers issued "extras" announcing the occurrence.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1:30 P. M.—The report of the gunpowder explosion on Regent's Canal this morning was heard at a distance of twenty miles from the place where it occurred.

Firemen have been dragging the canal all the morning. Up to this hour five bodies of victims of the explosion have been recovered.

The lights in a railway station, and in other buildings, two miles away, were extinguished by the concussion. Many persons had narrow escapes from death.

A number of the animals in the Zoological Gardens were killed.

LONDON, Oct. 2—2:30 P. M.—The quantity of powder that exploded on Regent's Canal was four tons.

Details of the occurrence show that its disastrous effects were widespread. Many trees were uprooted, and houses located two miles distant from the canal were shattered. Seven persons are still missing.

There was a perfect panic here for hours, and it was not until the cause of the terrific report was learned that the fears of the people were allayed.

Several persons died from fright.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A STEAMER STOPPED AT SLIGO ON SUSPICION OF HAVING ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—5:30 A. M.—The Spanish steamer Juan, now in the harbor of Sligo, has been warned by the authorities not to sail, and orders have been issued to prevent her departure.

She has thirteen Armstrong guns on board, which are supposed to be destined for the Carlists. The Captain declares that the guns are the property of the Spanish Government and he is taking them to England for repairs. An investigation is in progress.

ARRIVAL OF THE FARADAY AT QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Direct Cable Company's steam-ship Faraday, which followed the Ambassador and Dacia on their return to Queenstown after the unsuccessful attempts to recover the broken cable, reached that port this morning.

THE FARADAY TO RESUME HER SEARCH FOR THE LOST CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The steamer Faraday will put to sea as soon as she has taken in provisions and coal, and will resume the attempt to recover the direct cable, of which she had laid 600 knots when it was lost. Should her efforts be successful she will proceed to lay the remainder of the cable to the American coast.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The weather throughout the country to-day is tempestuous.

ARRIVAL OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2.—The steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York Sept. 22, arrived to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

FRANCE.

ELECTION ORDERED TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE ASSEMBLY—SUPPRESSION OF JOURNALS.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Elections have been ordered in the Departments of Drome, Oise, and the Nord, on the 8th of November, to fill vacant seats in the Assembly.

The *Journal de Paris* says the Pope has written a conciliatory and friendly letter to President MacMahon, acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

The sale of the *Siécle* and the *Dixneuvieme Siécle* in the streets has been prohibited. The offense of the latter journal was an article making an invidious comparison of the Thiers administration with the present Government.

SPAIN.

PROTEST AGAINST SUPPLYING ARMS TO THE CARLISTS.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The *Liberté* says the Spanish Government has issued a protest against the conveyance of arms to the Carlists by sea.

AUSTRIA.

ORDERS CONFERRED ON THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated all the members of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, including the soilors.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE SHIP KING PHILIP, AT RIO, LEAKING—THE BARK JUNO ASHORE IN TABLE BAY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The ship King Philip, from Baltimore, for San Francisco, has put into Rio Janeiro, leaky, and will have to discharge her cargo for repairs.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the bark Juno, from Boston, for Cape Town and Natal, was ashore in Table Bay. She would have to discharge before she could be floated.

SERVIA.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESENT PRINCE.

BELGRADE, Oct. 2.—A conspiracy for the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of Servia has been discovered. Many arrests have been made, and arms have been seized. Ex-Prince Karageorgewich is believed to be the prime instigator of the movement.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET OCTOBER MEETING—THE HANDICAP WON BY WILD MYRTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The race for the Newmarket October Handicap took place at Newmarket to-day. This was a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 200 added by Jockey Club, for three-year-olds and upward, the owner of the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance 3 sovereigns; 74 subscribers.

The race was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's ch. f. Wild Myrtle, by Stockwell, out of Tightfit, four years old.

Mr. East's b. f. Lady Patricia, by Lord Clifden, out of Lady Langford, by Sir Hercules, three years old, came in second, and Mr. Westbourne's b. c. Genuine, by The Duke, out of Whisper, (Sterling's dam,) three years old, third.

The last betting was ten to one against Wild Myrtle, twelve to one against Lady Patricia, and twelve to one against Genuine. There were twelve starters.

JEROME PARK.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FIRST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—THE PROBABLE STARTERS—THE POOLS.

The Fall Meeting of the American Jockey Club will be inaugurated to-day. The opening event is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $400, with allowances for beaten maidens, and in this are entered Harry Bassett, 6 years, 118 pounds; Cameron's Warminster Filly, 3 years, 92 pounds; Audubon, 4 years, 101 pounds; Lotta Moon, 3 years, 92 pounds, and Countess, 3 years, 92 pounds. The second event will be the Jerome Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added, with $500 in plate by Leonard Jerome, Esq. There are seven starters announced, which will make the stake worth $4,450 without the plate. The contestants will be K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, by Lexington, out of Sally Lewis, by imp. Glencoe; Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Brittania 4th, by The Flying Dutchman; W. Cottrill's b. f. Bannerette, by Lexington, out of Banner, by imp. Albion; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of the Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick. This is a splendid field, and the betting shows that the speculators are uncertain in regard to the result, although Acrobat is slightly the favorite. The third race is the Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, and out of the forty-three nominations there will be about ten starters, as the following seven stables have declared to send representatives to the post, viz.: Lorillard, Belmont, Hunter, McGrath, Cameron, Puryear, and Withers. These gentlemen have from one to five entries each, and it is impossible to give a correct list of the starters, but those most probable as contestants will be James A., Bayminster, Chesapeake, Risk, Australind, Lelaps, Matador, Bernous, Chestnut Colt, (imp.,) by Gladiateur, Caroline, Meko, Warwick and Leader. The fourth affair is the Manhattan Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which closed with twenty-six nominations, and there will be the following twelve starters: M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years, 116 pounds; A. Belmont's gr. h. Gray Planet, 5 years, 112 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, 109 pounds; Joseph Donohue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, 104 pounds; Odin Bowin, b. c. Catesby, 4 years old, 104 pounds; Lawrence G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, 102 pounds; F. G Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, 102 pounds; F. Morris' ch. c. Botheration, by Leamington, out of Rebecca, 4 years, 100 pounds; Joseph Donohue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, 94 pounds; Thomas Puryear's ch. c. Rutherford, 3 years, 93 pounds; and D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 3 years, 85 pounds. The concluding race is a dash of one mile and an eighth, the winner to be sold at auction. The entries are Bingaman, 6 years, 111 pounds; Countess, 3 years, 89 pounds; Molly Darling, 3 years, 80 pounds; Mary Buckley, 3 years, 89 pounds. The pool-rooms, American Jockey Club, Johnson's and Chamberlin's, were all crowded last night, and the betting on the above races was very lively. At the subscription room of the Jockey Club a stranger occupied the platform in place of Dr. Underwood, and consequently the bidding was somewhat slow and monotonous. The prices ruled as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Harry Bassett	$25	$100	$100
Warminster Filly	14	40	45
Audubon	10	20	25
Lotta Moon	10	20	15
Countess	10	40	45
Total	$69	$220	$230

JEROME STAKES.

Acrobat	$200	$125	$175
Madge	160	100	155
Brigand	125	95	120
Grinstead	65	35	60
Pennington	55	30	65
Bannerette	25	15	20
Hoaxer	15	10	15
Total	$645	$410	$610

NURSERY STAKES.

Lorillard	$25	$60
Belmont	25	55
Hunter	25	65
McGrath	25	50
Cameron	20	60
Puryear	15	30
Withers	15	25
Total	$150	$345

MANHATTAN HADICAP.

Mate	$100	$120	$100
Lizie Lucas } Dublin }	95	65	35
Grag Planet	35	50	30
Botheration	35	65	50
Catesby	35	35	25
Survivor	45	40	40
Stanforn	30		
Josie B	30		
Rutherford	20	60	35
London	15		
Resolute	10		
Total	$450	$435	$305

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Bingamon	$30	$80
Countess	25	45
Molly Darling	10	15
Mary Buckley	10	10
Total	$75	$150

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large farm barn of Jonathan Lyon, in Worcester, Mass., was burned yesterday. The loss is $6,000 and the insurance $2,450.

The steam saw mill owned by J. H. Hall, situated near Hamilton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with about 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The loss is about $150,000.

A fire on Thursday night partially destroyed the carriage-factory of Henry Timken, on Sixth street, St. Louis, Mo., and damaged several small stores, shops, &c., in the vicinity. The loss is about $15,000; insured in home companies.

A fire at Youngstown, Ohio, at 3 o'clock A. M., yesterday, destroyed Childs. Orr & Co.'s furniture store, and damaged Gates' dry-goods store. The loss is $45,000; insured for $30,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

J. Hart's stone-ware pottery, in Ogdensburg, N. Y., was burned yesterday afternoon. A brick wall fell upon four of the firemen, and Frank Kluckly, of Fire Company No. 2, was seriously injured. The loss is not estimated.

A fire in Circleville, Ohio, on Thursday evening, damaged $20,000 worth of broom-corn owned by Edward Smith, on which there was no insurance. Three dwellings were also consumed, the loss on which is not ascertained.

Sherman & Norcross' saw and planing mills and sash factory, at Glen's Falls, N. Y., with a stock of lumber, was burned early yesterday morning, causing a loss of $30,000, against which there was no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. One hundred men have been thrown out of employment.

A fire in the wholesale grocery of Viele, Stockwell & Co., of Evansville, Ind., yesterday damaged the building to the amount of $4,000. The insurance amounts to $11,000. The stock, valued at from $65,000 to $75,000, was badly damaged. The insurance on stock is $45,000, generally in Eastern and foreign companies.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 2.—The *Republican* has returns of the Republican caucuses from twenty-one places in the four western counties, sending eighty-two delegates to the Worcester Convention, which foot up as follows: Known to be for Talbot, 24; surely anti-Talbot, 48; uninstructed and uncommitted 18. The Springfield caucuses to-night resulted in the choice of four Talbot delegates, sixteen of whom are counted for Butler. The *Republican* also has returns from ten towns in the Tenth Congressional District, including several of the largest places, which indicate the nomination of Charles A. Stevens, of Ware, by the Republican Convention, thirty-four of the forty-six delegates thus far chosen being in his favor.

THE BOGARDUS-PAINE SHOOTING MATCH.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—In the shooting match between Bogardus and Paine here to-day, Bogardus won by a score of 39 to 31.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

BY PROFESSOR F. A. P. BARNARD.

SUGGESTED VARIABILITY OF THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.

Prof. Newcomb, of Washington, in a very interesting paper communicated to the September number of *Silliman's Journal*, calls sharply in question the truth of the doctrine so long regarded as established beyond controversy, that the period of the earth's rotation on its axis is absolutely invariable. He founds his conviction on the fact that there are apparent irregularities in the motion of the moon which have not been accounted for by the gravitation of the known bodies of the solar system, and which must either be due to effects heretofore overlooked of such gravitation or to undiscovered forces, different from gravitation, or finally to irregular variations of long period in the length of the sidereal day. The first and the second of these propositions he considers to be untenable, and it seems, therefore, necessary to resort to the third. As yet, however, no evidences of the supposed variability can be adduced, except those which are furnished by the moon's unexplained inequalities. Prof. Newcomb suggests, as independent tests of the truth of the hypothesis which it is possible to employ, observations of the inferior planets, especially of their transits, and eclipses of the first satellite of Jupiter. The last seemed most likely to be early available, and he accordingly brought together all accessible observations of these eclipses from 1850 to 1871, by the comparison of which he found a change indicated in the same direction as that which he had inferred from the moon, but only about half as great. Having, in 1873, learned that Mr. Glasenapp, of the Pulkova observatory, was engaged in an elaborate study of recent observations of Jupiter's satellites, he referred the question to him. Mr. Glasenapp's investigation of the subject has been very searching, and has embraced all the observations of the eclipses of the first satellite, as disappearing or as reappearing, which could be found in astronomical literature; and his conclusion, communicated to Prof. Newcomb is conveyed in the words, "It seems to me that we have the right to ascribe reality to your remarkable hypothesis of the variability of the earth's axial rotation." Singularly enough, however, Mr. Glasenapp's exhaustive inquiry indicates a change only about half as much as the inequalities of the moon require; and in this respect accords with Prof. Newcomb's result earlier obtained from fewer data. It fails therefore to satisfy our American astronomer, although serving as far as it goes to confirm him in the belief of the truth of his hypothesis.

Admitting the hypothesis to be true, it would seem as if a question would be presented by it almost as difficult of solution as that of the moon's inequalities, which it is designed to explain; and that is, What can be the cause of these anomalous changes in the earth's period? These changes, according to Prof. Newcomb's statement, seem to be almost capricious, and the puzzle is simply transferred from one body to the other. Assuming the truth of the hypothesis, he remarks: "The most extraordinary and sudden change of which we have any knowledge, occurred about 1860. The velocity of rotation which, for the ten or twenty years previous, had been rather slower than the average, was then suddenly accelerated so as to cause a subsequent gain of, perhaps, a second per annum, which continued till 1872." And further, comparing 1840 and 1860, and using the first of those years as the standard, he adds, we have "earth time slow" two seconds in 1850, ten seconds in 1860, and nothing in 1870. The greatest difference was in 1862, and amounted to eleven seconds. The only known causes which can affect the rotation of the earth are, first, retardation by the action of the tides, and secondly, acceleration by the contraction consequent upon cooling. To neither of these has there ever been attributed an influence at all approaching what would be required to produce the changes required by this hypothesis.

REFRACTION OF SOUND.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a very interesting paper was read by Prof. Henry on "Acoustic Fog Signals" and the apparent anomalies attendant on the propagation of sound through the atmosphere under varying conditions. The results of his experiments accord in general with those obtained by Prof. Tyndall in his observations at the South Foreland, in the Summer of 1873, while others, especially those which relate to the instruments best suited to propagate sound to a distance, are original. It appears that the penetrating power of sounds, or their power of propagating themselves to a distance, is not proportional to their apparent loudness when heard near at hand, nor to the acuteness of their pitch, though shrill sounds are in general better heard than grave ones. It is the living force of the vibrating particles of the air as they strike the tympanum of the ear which determines the intensity of the sensation, and this, being dependent on the mass moved and the square of the velocity, is comparatively small when the pitch is very high, the diminished amplitude of the vibrations more than compensating for the increase of their number. The most powerfully-penetrating sounds are those produced by a persistent vibration, like that of a reed, a steam-whistle, or the instrument called a siren, reinforced by the resonance of a tube or cavity. Many experiments made by the United States Light-house Board, of which Prof. Henry is the Chairman, have shown that the so-called siren-trumpet, patented by Messrs. Brown, of this City, is the most powerful of acoustic instruments known. These experiments have brought to light some curious facts. Sound like light is capable of being concentrated by concave reflectors; but it is not true of it as of light, that this concentration can be maintained to great distances. If a steam-whistle be sounded in the focus of a large parabolic reflector, it will be perceptibly increased in power in the axis of the reflector for a distance perhaps of a mile; but beyond that it will be heard as distinctly without the reflector as with it; and, what is more remarkable, will be heard at corresponding distances behind the reflector as well as before it. This the Professor explains by the great facility with which sound impulses propagate themselves laterally, an effect which is owing to the length of the sound waves, and which does not occur in the case of light, because of the prompt extinction of such divergent waves by interference.

When two similar instruments are sounded at a distance from each other, it sometimes happens that the first is distinctly audible at the second station, while the second is not heard at all at the first. In these cases it will be found that the wind is blowing from the first station to the second; but so far as the mere motion of the air in the wind is concerned, it could pro-

duce no other effect than to accelerate or retard, by a very small fraction, the velocity of transmission of the sound. For its apparent extinction we must look for another cause. This is found in a change of direction of the sound-waves, resembling the refraction of light. The wind moves more slowly at the earth's surface than above, in consequence of friction or obstruction by the irregularities. The sound, moving against the wind, is, therefore, more retarded above than below, and thus the crests of the sound waves, instead of being vertical, lean backward, and the direction of propagation, which is normal to these, is directed obliquely upward, or the sound is lifted above the heads of distant observers. A contrary effect is produced when sound moves with the wind, the refraction being downward. In this case, moreover, the distance to which the sound may continue audible is increased; for the waves at the earth's surface are more or less broken and checked in force by obstructions, while those which are refracted from above come unimpaired by this cause. We find here, also, the reason why, in the absence of wind, sound is better and further heard over water or ice than over snow, and over snow than over rough earth or grass.

Another cause of the refraction of sound, which produces its effect in the absence of wind, has been pointed out by Prof. Osborne Reynolds, of Manchester. The temperature of the air diminishes from the earth's surface upward. Mr. Glaisher's balloon observations have shown that this diminution, when the sky is clear and the sun is shining, is not less than one degree Fahrenheit for every 100 feet, and when the sky is cloudy is only half as great. But the velocity of sound diminishes with diminution of temperature about one foot per second for every degree. The effect of this condition of the air upon the propagation of sound is the same as that of a wind blowing toward the source of sound. Prof. Reynolds has calculated that it causes an upward deflection in a circular arc having a radius of 110,000 feet for a bright and 220,000 feet for a cloudy sky. The observations of Prof. Tyndall showed that signal guns fired at a distance of two miles, which were inaudible in bright sunlight, were heard at even a greater distance when the sky clouded over, and further still at the approach of evening. He ascribed this difference to the heterogeneous condition of the air, under the direct action of the sun's rays; but this explanation is invalidated by the consideration that the same irregularities which would obstruct sound ought still more to affect light so as to render vision indistinct, which is not at all the case. The cause pointed out by Prof. Reynolds, on the other hand, which has the advantage of being true, and apparently sufficient, must be accepted as the more probable explanation of the facts observed.

A NEW REGISTER THERMOMETER.

A description of a new form of register thermometer, constructed by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, of London, was recently presented to the Royal Society by Dr. Carpenter. The object of register thermometers is to indicate extremes of temperature occurring in the absence of the observer. A variety of expedients have been employed for this purpose, some of which perform very well when the instrument remains at rest, but are not to be relied upon when it is disturbed in its position or subjected to concussion. The register thermometer in common use is that invented by James Six, of Colchester, England, in 1782, in which the expansible fluid is alcohol, and the tube has the form of an inverted siphon, or letter U, of which the bend and a part of each leg are occupied by a slender column of mercury, while the bulb and the limb on the same side as far as the mercury are filled with alcohol, the other limb being also partially filled in like manner. The markers which are to register the extremes of temperature are bits of soft iron wire, smaller than the bore of the tube, but kept in place by springs attached to them, made of human hair. The object of the mercury is to move these markers. The minimum temperature will be indicated by the marker on the side of the bulb, the maximum by the opposite. To prepare the instrument for observation, the markers are brought into contact with the mercury by means of a magnet.

In observations designed to ascertain the temperature of the depths of the ocean, register thermometers are indispensable; and hitherto no better instrument for the purpose has been found than that of Six. It is easy to be seen, however, that in dragging up an instrument of this kind from a depth of two, three, or four miles, the agitation to which it is inevitably subjected may seriously displace its indexes, and vitiate the result. The glass bulbs of thermometers of the ordinary construction are moreover liable to be crushed by the great hydrostatic pressure to which they are exposed in deep-sea soundings. For these reasons, in the soundings for temperature conducted by the United States Coast Survey, Prof. Bache, the former Superintendent of that work, introduced some twenty-five years ago a solid-metal thermometer, which was a modification of the instrument known as Breguet's. The essential part of Breguet's metallic thermometer is a spiral formed of laminæ of silver, gold, and platinum—three metals unequally expansible in the order mentioned—the silver, which is most expansible, forming the exterior lamina. This spiral is placed vertically over the centre of a dial, and its lower extremity carries an index which traverses the divisions of the dial. To make this a register thermometer it is only necessary to attach to the same centre of motion two additional indexes—one to be carried forward by the thermometer index when the temperature rises, and left at the highest point, and the other to be pushed backward as the temperature falls, and left at the lowest. These instruments answered their purpose very well, so far as the preservation of the record was concerned; but it was discovered that their indications were liable to be affected by pressure as well as by temperature, and that, therefore, for the use for which they had been specially intended, they could not be relied upon. More recent observation has shown that glass thermometers are liable to similar error from the same cause. Experiments conducted, a few years since, by a joint committee of the British Admiralty and the Royal Society, in which thermometers were subjected to a pressure in a hydraulic press of two or three tons to the square inch, side by side with similar thermometers protected against the pressure by being inclosed in hermetically sealed glass tubes, showed that an error of reading may be produced in this way amounting to nearly twenty degrees Fahrenheit, the compression of the bulb causing the mercury in the tube to stand so much too high. This source of error has been eliminated by a device introduced by Mr. L. Casella, instrument-maker to the Admiralty, which consists in inclosing the bulb in a second larger bulb contracted above, and fused to the stem. The space between the two is partially filled with alcohol, to serve as a conductor of the external heat to the fluid of the thermometer. This external bulb, which is much stronger than the thermometer bulb itself, serves also to screen the latter from being crushed by the pressure. Six's thermometer, thus improved by Mr. Casella, is that which has been used in all recent deep-sea soundings for temperature, such as those of the Challenger, and those made during the past Summer in the United States ship Tuscarora by Capt. Belknap, between Honolulu and Yokohama.

Supposing the possibility of error in the use of this instrument from the accidental displacement of its index not to exist, it may be said now to fulfill the condition of indicating the greatest and least temperatures to which it has been exposed in its descent to the bottom of the ocean and its return. The depths of the ocean are always colder than the surface waters, but it is by no means certain that the lowest temperature is always to be found at the bottom, or that colder strata may not sometimes overlie warmer ones. If this is ever the case, the register thermometers heretofore in use afford no means of discovering it. The new thermometer above mentioned, designed by Negretti and Zambra, is intended to meet this difficulty. It is designed to register the temperature at the bottom of the sea only; and this it does without the aid of an index, but by means of a simple mechanical contrivance which may be described as follows: The instrument is a mercurial thermometer, with a stem bent over downward like an inverted U. On the side of the bulb there is a scale having the usual range, and a similar one on the side of the descending branch. At the bend, the bore of the tube is considerably enlarged. When the instrument is inverted, the mercury column in the tube breaks away from the mercury in the bulb, (as happens in all good mercurial themometers,) and collects in the enlargment at the bend. By now reversing the instrument once more so as to bring it to its proper position, this mercury may be made to run into the branch of the tube which is not connected with the bulb; and thus it will measure on the scale the temperature at the time of inversion. In order to use this instrument for deep sea soundings, it is only necessary to connect it with some simple apparatus which shall cause it to make a complete rotation in a vertical plane, and in the proper direction, when the lead strikes the bottom.

It is easy to see that this instrument must be invaluable in the study, now so earnestly pursued, of ocean temperatures. But it will also have important uses in meteorology, which ordinary register thermometers do not subserve. We learn, for example, from these instruments what has been the lowest temperature between sunset and sunrise; but we do not learn at what hour the temperature was lowest. A thermometer of this new description may be so connected with a time-keeper as to make its record at any hour; and a series of such, set to different hours, may give us the progressive changes throughout the night. Other applications of no less importance will readily suggest themselves.

LEVEL OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Silliman's Journal for September gives, on the authority of the *Utah Mining Journal*, some very remarkable statements in regard to the level of the Great Salt Lake. The valley was settled in 1847. The level of the lake is now twelve or fourteen feet higher than it was then. From 1847 to 1852 there was no noticeable change. From 1852 to 1856 there was a rise to the extent of about six feet above the lowest level of the first-mentioned year. From 1856 to 1861, a gradual subsidence took place, until, in the Fall of 1861, the level was two feet below the lowest mark of 1852, and the lake was contracted to about three-fourths of its area in that year. But from the Spring of 1861 to 1868 there went on a steady rise, the lake extended to once and a half its area in 1861, and its surface stood twelve feet above the earlier level. Since that time the rise and fall have been about equal, the tendency being on the whole to gain, the fluctuations not exceeding two feet. As to the prospect for the future, it is stated that the humidity of the atmosphere annually increases as the area of cultivation becomes greater, and as a consequence, the evaporation becomes less. On the other hand, the mountain streams are steadily enlarging. Thousands of acres of farming, meadow and pasture lands have been submerged along the eastern and northern shores of the lake, and many square miles of valuable lands still occupied by the farmers will be completely inundated should the waters rise but a few inches above the level of the past five years, unless protected by levees. A monument has been recently placed near the shore of the lake to indicate the fluctuations of its level. This will be watched with great interest for the next few years.

ALLEGED EXPANSION OF METALS IN SOLIDIFYING.

An analogy to the expansion of water in freezing has been found in the solidification of bismuth from a state of fusion. The same property has been supposed to belong to certain other metals, as, for instance, cast-iron, antimony, silver, and gold. A paper recently presented to the Royal Society by Mr. Robert Mallet shows that in the case of cast-iron this is not true. The specific gravity of a large volume of molten cast-iron was experimentally determined by weighing in a large wrought-iron vessel of conical shape, the mouth being six inches in diameter and the base eighteen, the vessel having been completely filled, and kept filled till the whole had attained its maximum temperature. This vessel was first weighed empty, then again when full of water, and subsequently once more, after having been filled with the molten metal and cooled. The resulting specific gravity thus ascertained was 6.650; while that of the solid cast-iron, determined after the experiment in the usual way, was 7.170. The experiment was varied with similar results. Solid metals will nevertheless often float on the same metals in a fluid state. Mr. Mallet accounts for this by supposing the existence of a repellent force. This force depends for its amount on the bulk of the solid, the extent of surface of contact, and the difference of temperature between the solid and the molten metal. Lead, for example, floats on melted lead, when in thin plates with large surface, but sinks when in more compact masses. The difference of specific gravities is here considerable, that of solid lead being 11.361, while that of the same metal in fusion is no more than 11.070.

NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.

In *Silliman's Journal* for October, just published, we have a description of a new machine for performing the ordinary operations of arithmetic, given by the inventor, Mr. George B. Grant. So far as facility and certainty of operation are concerned, the well-known machine of Thomas De Colmar leaves nothing to be desired; but this one, according to the account of it given, would seem to have the advantage over that in point of compactness. If such should be the case, and if, as it would seem, the mechanism is less complicated, the invention will probably be a useful one, as it may bring the means of mechanical calculation within the reach of a larger number than can at present afford to possess them. There is but one objection to the machine of Thomas, and that is its price. We are not informed whether the machine of Mr. Grant is in the market.

IS SEA WATER ICE FRESH?

Dr. Rae, the well-known Arctic traveler, gives, in the Philadelphia *Magazine*, the results of his experience in endeavoring to obtain fresh water by melting sea ice. The impression is very prevalent that water, in the process of freezing, excludes substances held in solution, as it does spirits of wine. Tyndall, in his *Forms of Water*, says: "Even when water is saturated with salt, the crystalizing force studiously rejects the salt, and devotes itself to the congelation of the water alone. Hence the ice of sea water, when melted, produces fresh water." Dr. Rae, on the other hand, after speaking of his numerous trials, declares that he was "never able to find sea ice, *in situ*, either eatable when solid or drinkable when thawed, it being invariably too salt." He says, nevertheless, that when his party found rough ice, projecting a foot or two above the water level, which, from its wasted appearance and irregular form, was inferred to be the product of a previous Winter, it was almost always fresh, and gave good drinking water when thawed. He suggests, as a probable explanation of this, that the salt is not actually incorporated with the solid ice, but remains as a concentrated brine, in minute cells, imprisoned in the frozen mass, and that these cells communicate with each other, so that when the ice is lifted above the general level it is slowly drained off. He suggests that the truth of this theory may be experimentally tested by any expedition passing one or more Winters in the Arctic Ocean, or by any one living where sea ice in considerable thickness is formed. One would suppose it might be tested, without going so far.

DISCOVERY OF ASTEROIDS.

Some months have elapsed since the announcement of the discovery of a new asteroid. The first of this class of bodies was discovered on the first day of this century, Jan. 1, 1801, by Piazzi, at Palermo, and was called Ceres. The number at present on the list is 137. Of these thirty-seven were discovered in 1872 and 1873. One of the reasons why the present year has been less prolific is probably the fact that two of the most diligent searchers and successful discoverers of this class of objects, Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Prof. Peters, of Hamilton College, in this State, are absent from the country, in charge of parties sent out to observe the transit of Venus, in December next.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN EXPENDITURES.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

For nearly two weeks the Democratic papers have been laboring to shake the splendid exhibit we have published of Republican financial management in State affairs. But they have labored in vain. There is no gainsaying the great fact that when the last Democratic Administration went out of power it had not only spent every cent raised by taxation, but had squandered $6,500,000 besides, which it could only provide for by boldly abstracting the money from the sacred trust funds set apart for the payment of the debt. Nor is there any denying the corresponding fact that the present Republican Administration has made up this deficiency of $6,700,000, and has actually put $15,000,000 altogether into the sinking funds. These two tremendous and contrasting facts stand out in clear, sharp outlines, and need no comment. They cannot be disputed, and they tell the whole story.

The first attempt at a reply on the part of the Democratic papers was the assertion that, while the State Administration was building up the trust funds with one hand, it was borrowing for current expenditures with the other. We showed in answer that it was not borrowing at all for any purpose, and that point fell to the ground. The next reply was that the Administration was accomplishing this work by increasing the taxes. We showed, in reply, that the taxes were really less than under Democratic Administration, and that point also came to nothing. Then the Democratic papers claimed, first, that their administration had only borrowed from one fund for another, which was false, for we proved that the money had been actually consumed and never returned; and, second, that it wasn't of much consequence any way whether the Sinking Funds were kept up or not, which was simply a bold advocacy of repudiation, and of the doctrine that it matters nothing whether the pledges of the State and the requirements of the Constitution are violated or not.

Finding thus that no successful reply could be made, the *Argus* has abandoned that effort altogether and taken up a new tack. It now seeks to divert attention from this subject, and makes an attempt to show that expenditures under Republican administration in the State have been greater than under Democratic administration. For this purpose it consumes a column in various misty statements respecting deficiency taxes and general fund and all that sort of thing—statements which are unintelligible to the general reader and which prove nothing whatever as to the point at issue. We shall dispose of this question and demonstrate the falsity of the *Argus'* claim by facts and figures which everybody can understand at a glance. We shall come right down to details, and, taking up various items, shall show the superior economy of Republican rule. This is the true way to get at the matter. Whether Republican rule or Democratic rule has cost the more can best be shown by seeing which spent the more on the same departments of Government.

We might go back to what Republican rule was before the Democrats obtained power, and show that in 1867, under the Republicans, the total general payments were $5,110,494 34, while in 1871, under the Democrats, the same class of payments reached $10,505,799 28, or more than double. But we limit ourselves here to the latest years. The year 1871 was the last in which the Democrats had control of the Legislature, and the amount of the pay to members and officers reached $167,779. In 1872 the Republicans had the Legislature, and the same item was reduced to $146,683 50; in 1873, with another Republican Legislature, it was $147,419. The contingent expenses of the Legislature were, in Democratic 1871, $254,677 01; in Republican 1872, $141,191 29; in Republican 1873, $119,100 38, or less than one-half what they were in the last Democratic year. In Democratic 1871, $910,342 75 were appropriated for sectarian charities; in Republican 1872 and '73, nothing. Here there is a large Republican saving in every item, and yet the *Argus* represents that Republican administration is the more costly.

But lest it may be said that we pick out only a few items, we now take up the aggregates. In his last annual report, the Controller gave an official statement of the appropriations made every year since 1869 for general purposes. These appropriations, it must be borne in mind, are distinct from all appropriations for dificiencies, about the responsibility for which there may be disputes, or for the canals or for special objects like the new Capitol. They cover the general expenditures of the year, the amount set down to each year being chargeable wholly to that particular year, and thus they furnish what is perhaps the very best test that could be found. We now give these appropriations, as officially stated by the Controller:

DEMOCRATIC YEARS.	
1870	$5,610,659 50
1871	6,668,608 23
Total	$12,279,267 73
Annual average	6,139,633 86
REPUBLICAN YEARS.	
1869	$5,074,723 75
1872	5,258,597 39
1873	4,728,322 57
Total	$15,061,643 71
Annual average	5,020,547 90
Democratic average	$6,139,633 86
Republican average	5,020,547 90
Difference in favor of Republicans	$1,119,085 96

We say this is positive, absolute, irresistible proof of Republican economy—proof that cannot be disputed or shaken. It is to be noted that the moment the Democrats obtained control these appropriations went up, and the moment the Republicans obtained control they went down.

We shall present to-day only one other proof in the same direction. We have given the general expenditures for several years. We now give the cost of collecting the tolls and keeping the canals in repair for a similar period, as follows:

1869, Republican	$1,278,507 52
1870, Democratic	1,945,635 92
1871, Democratic	2,250,145 62
1872, Republican	2,078,020 62
1873, Republican	1,459,164 24

Here we see precisely the same thing as in the general expenditures—as soon as the Democrats took possession the expenses began to increase, and as soon as the Republicans again resumed control they began to decline. These indisputable facts are within the comprehension of everybody, and they conclusively demonstrate that Republican rule has been far more economical than Democratic.

CALIFORNIA'S WHEAT CROP.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Sept. 23 quotes extensively from its correspondence from the wheat-producing districts of California, and gives the following table as a fair estimate of the yield for 1874:

County.	Centals.	County.	Centals.
Alameda	400,000	Santa Barbara	200,000
Butte	600,000	Santa Clara	1,000,000
Colusa	1,500,000	Santa Cruz	80,000
Contra Costa	300,000	Solano	800,000
Fresno	150,000	Sonoma	300,000
Merced	1,375,000	Stanislaus	2,400,000
Monterey	1,200,000	Sutter	500,000
Napa	300,000	Tehama	500,000
Placer	200,000	Tulare	160,000
Sacramento	300,000	Tuolumne	45,000
San Benito	600,000	Yolo	1,200,000
San Diego	100,000	Yuba	300,000
San Joaquin	1,600,000		
Total			16,110,000

At least one-fourth of this quantity will be required for seed and home consumption, which will leave about 600,000 tons for export.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO.

Referring to the new crop of tobacco, the Hartford *Post* of Wednesday evening says: "The market has greatly improved of late, and farmers are growing hopeful of a re-establishment of the old prices and quick sales which in former years rendered the business much more lucrative than it has been for the last few seasons. The new crop has been harvested without accident and under most favorable circumstances. The curing process began early and has been very rapid, the weather having been, thus far, all that could be desired for a perfect crop. Danger from pole-sweat has passed, and the crop is noted for its general soundness. At South Windsor, a large number of sales have been made on the poles at twenty-five to thirty-five cents, and probably 250 or 300 cases of the crop of 1873 have been sold during the past week."

CHICAGO INSURANCE.

LATEST PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

DAMAGING EFFECT OF THE ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW COMPANIES PROPOSED TO BE FORMED—EFFORTS TO MAKE GEN. SHALER CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

According to the latest advices from Chicago, the people of that city are beginning to realize the fact that the great majority of the insurance companies in the National Board are determined to adhere to their resolution to suspend business within the city until a satisfactory reform is made in the Fire Department, and until the City Council shows a disposition to enlarge the water-pipes. A great effort has been made by a number of the Chicago fire agents to induce their principals in this and other cities to reconsider their decision, and to ignore the recommendation of the National Board. It is said that, owing to their urgent appeals, some of the companies have consented to give the matter further consideration, and with this object they have directed their managers to proceed to Chicago and to consult with the North-western Co-operative Committee. The action of the Common Council on Monday night in referring the ordinance for appropriating $500,000 for laying eight-inch mains in place of the small pipes now in the district lying between Chicago avenue and Sixteenth street and Halsted street and the lake, to the Committee on Finance has had a damaging influence, as insurance men consider that if the Common Council were in earnest about the matter they would have passed the ordinance at once. Had they done so, and then taken immediate steps to obtain the money, it would have been evidence of their desire to meet, to a certain extent, the wishes of the Board of Underwriters. This ordinance was objected to by Aldermen from the outlying wards on the ground that the money was needed to lay service pipes in localities where there is now no water. The Chicago papers have moderated their tone toward the Eastern companies, and many of them have disapproved of the action of the Council respecting the ordinance referred to. In the face of frequent reports from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department that two engines are capable of exhausting the water supply of a neighborhood, the postponement of the consideration of the ordinance is looked upon with much disfavor. The present difficulty is likely to lead to the establishment of a local mutual fire insurance company in Chicago, and efforts are now being made in this direction. On this subject Mr. John S. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, has addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mr. Thomas Hoyne, a prominent citizen of Chicago:

No. 63 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

Thomas Hoyne, Esq., Chicago:

MY DEAR HOYNE: I read in the papers of this morning that the underwriters have turned their backs upon Chicago, leaving your beautiful city to the tender mercies of its own citizens. Now I don't know anything about the question, but if you are in trouble there is a way out of it, which, if adopted with full faith, I have little doubt of favorable results. The plan I would recommend is the old mutual system. You would require the services of a first-rate underwriter to start with. Then, with ten, twenty, or more first-class citizens to act as trustees, and for your capital obtain promises of 200 or 300 policies, and go ahead; and, with good men to govern, the thing would be a success, and have the full confidence of the community in a few months, and you may have just such associations and know all about the working of the plan. Another plan I would suggest is to get 100 stable citizens to give their notes, say for $5,000 each, appointing two of them members to supervise, each subscriber advancing his note for $5,000, to be liable to be called upon to pay twice, and, of course, to take the profits, should there be any. Either of these plans would work, if conducted in a thorough business-like manner. Pardon my intrusion, for I suppose your citizens are fully capable of taking care of themselves.

Yours truly, JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Steps are also being taken to establish a new company with a capital not exceeding $1,000,000, and it is said a large amount of the capital is already subscribed. The new company has issued the following address:

ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO.

It is proposed to organize the Anchor Insurance Company in this city, with a paid-up capital of not less than $300,000, or more than $1,000,000, the inducements for doing so being as follows:

First—The recent action of the National Board of Underwriters demonstrates that many of the companies we have been accustomed to rely on for insurance think they have the interests of the city in their power to such an extent that they can, without adequate cause, do the city a great injury, by creating, in a sensational manner, a feeling of alarm all over the country, greatly exaggerating the danger from fire, and thus check the business of the city by keeping from it capital and shipments of grain and merchandise of all kinds by means of the feeling of distrust thus aroused. This feeling must be met, and the people of Chicago cannot combat it in a more forcible manner than by displaying their confidence in the city in the way of investments in a first-class home insurance company.

Second—It has not been and cannot be claimed by these companies that they have lost money in their business done here since October, 1871. The great majority of the insurance companies doing business here since then have not only made money, but made money largely.

Third—That several of the "reforms" demanded by them are urgently needed is not disputed, but it is equally true and an undeniable conclusion that every individual interested as a stockholder in a company here will have more cause for urging forward the reforms than he would otherwise; indeed, it is stated by unquestionable authority that one reason why these companies fear, (or pretend to fear,) to do business here, is because of the almost entire absence of local companies. The reforms will be effected, and insurance stock be desirable.

Fourth—Chicago is the only large city in the country which has not a number of respectable local insurance companies, and for that reason is completely at the mercy of the outside companies in the matter of rates of insurance—a very important consideration, which has doubtless suggested itself to the minds of many. Rebuilt Chicago, the South Side south of Twenty-second street, the West Side west of Throop street, and all the districts on the outskirts of the city are as safe as any city in the country, and yet in other cities (including Boston) the rates are not nearly as high as they are here. The matter of keeping at home a portion of the $3,000,000 expended here annually for insurance is also to be considered.

Fifth—This shows plainly the necessity for home companies, and that they will pay. These two points are the main considerations in all enterprises.

As Chicago has had a number of poor insurance companies, it is proposed to make this one a company whose standing cannot be questioned at any place it may offer its policies; hence the capital is to be all paid up and invested in United States bonds. The capital is not to be less than $300,000, and as much more as shall be taken. As the project to form this Company has already received some public notice, it is suggested, for the reputation of the city, it is very essential that it be not allowed to fall short of completion. There ought to be a hearty subscription, and the capital ought to be made up to $1,000,000.

It is proposed to place the insurance management in the hands of Mr. R. S. Critchell, who is well known as an insurance man in this city, and an underwriter of seventeen years' experience.

The undersigned, having taken stock in this company, commend it to the early and favorable notice of their fellow-citizens.

C. M. Henderson, Charles B. King, A. C. Hesing, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., B. P. Hutchinson, M. D. Wells, John R. Walsh, H. H. Nash, T. B. Weber & Co., Cahn, Wampold & Co., S. A. Kent, D. B. Fisk & Co.

As soon as sufficient stock has been subscribed, a meeting will be called for the purpose of organization.

The Western insurance companies have, it is said, unanimously resolved not to abandon Chicago, and a large number of companies, hitherto not represented there, are taking steps to establish agencies within the city. A few of the Board companies will continue to transact business in Chicago as usual, and among them, it is said, are the National, of New-York, and the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia. The Lancashire, of Manchester, England, has withdrawn. The Citizens', of Newark, and the Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, will not suspend business, but the Williamsburgh City, which heretofore declined to adopt the recommendation of the National Board, telegraphed yesterday to its agent to take no further risks. This company has done a large business in Chicago since the fire of 1871 and was reluctant to abandon it, but a personal inspection of the city by Mr. Briggs, the President, and a careful inquiry into all the facts convinced him that he could no longer, with justice to his company, continue to take risks in a city whose municipal authorities were so blind to their own interests. An agent of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company visited Chicago a few days ago and inspected the Fire Department. He considered the engines too heavy for the purposes required of them. The distance they had to travel before reaching the locality of the conflagration was too great, and as the first consideration was to reach the fire at the earliest moment, light engines should be always used. He said that with the aid of five or six Babcock Extinguishers, or apparatus of that kind, a fire could be easily and quickly reached, and the chances of catching it in its incipient state would be greater. In his city they ran one reel, with a hose 300 feet in length. One hundred feet of their hose did not weigh any heavier than fifty feet of the kind used in Chicago. They made their own hose, and it was only occasionally that orders were given outside. The hose cost only $1. The leather guaranteed 200 pounds pressure. With such apparatus he thought that fires breaking out in top stories could be more easily got at, and effectually put out.

Insurance men in Chicago are making every effort to get Gen. Shaler appointed chief of the Fire Department. If they succeed he would soon remedy many of the evils complained of. The Citizens' Committee are considering the advisability of circulating a petition for the reorganization of the city under the new State law. It is necessary to obtain 7,000 signatures to such a petition, which done, would compel the Legislature to grant it. The matter is in the hands of the Executive Committee, and they are only deferring action to post themselves upon what would be the status of the city under its proposed reorganization.

The next Legislature will be also asked to pass a building law to compel, as far as possible, business buildings to be fire-proof from the outside, or substantially so.

The dealers in grain do not seem to be at all alarmed at the withdrawal of several of the heavier and more responsible Eastern insurance companies. Though elevators are generally regarded as hazardous throughout the country, experience in Chicago City has proved them to be safe risks, a first-class elevator never having been destroyed by a fire which originated in the building. The rates, however, are so high that the business is very profitable to the companies, and it is not believed that they will cease writing upon elevators, even though they stop issuing general policies. The premiums range from $3 75 to $4 75 on the $100, but the insurance generally does not cover more than thirty or sixty days, sometimes only ten, and at others 120 days. For an elevator rated at $4 75, the two-day rate is sixteen cents; five days, thirty-two cents; and ten days, forty-eight cents on the $100. These rates are so enormous that no insurance company which has secured any of the business can afford to abandon it. Hence the grain men have no fear of an inability to procure all the insurance they desire in good responsible companies.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT—A BRUSH FACTORY—A PATENT BURGLAR ALARM.

The visitor to the Machinery Department of the Industrial Fair will do well to continue his inspection of the machines used for such heavy work as the construction of locomotives and trucks and engine-cars. This department is doubtless the most interesting of the entire fair. A number of the machines exhibited by the most prominent firms, such as George Place & Co. and the New-York Steam Engine Company, have been already described, but there are still others which cannot fail to be highly interesting to practical engineers. Prominent among these is an axle-lathe exhibited by the latter, which has been designed especially for car-engines. It is powerfully geared, has changeable feeds, an improved rest, and shears long enough for the widest gauge. A shaping machine, with an eight-inch stroke, is also particularly interesting. It is constructed with the view of being applied for general purposes in the machine and locomotive repair-shop. It is what is termed a compound planer, and it is furnished with a differential motion for the purpose of driving, and of giving a quick return to the cutting-bar after finishing its cut. By this motion there is a considerable economy in the matter of time. All the feeds of the machine are automatic. One of these in particular is circular in its motion; so that a cylindrical piece can be planed with the same accuracy that it can be turned. The object of this arrangement is to plane and shape the same cylindrical pieces, and other curved forms, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to turn on an engine-lathe. There is also exhibited a shaper, with a sixteen-inch stroke. This machine has a main head and cutting-bar. The bar is driven by a differential motion, arranged in the same manner as in the machine of eight-inch stroke just described, with the exception that the cutting-bar has a traverse of six feet, by which arrangement it will plane a piece six feet long and sixteen inches wide. This cutting-bar has a compound swivel motion, (as has also the smaller machine,) but on the larger one the swivel tool has a universal automatic down feed, so that the tool will cut at any angle. There are two tables which are adjustable on the main bed, this being very heavy and strong of construction. In fact, the whole machine is designed and arranged for the heaviest class of work. Its weight is 8,000 pounds. Passing from this exhibit, the attention of one skilled in mechanical engineering will probably be arrested by a slotting-machine, of unusual power. This machine has a stroke of twelve inches, and is also driven by a differential motion, which gives a quick return to the cutting bar. This bar is of the most substantial kind, and is planed into two adjustable guides, each side having a double surface at an angle of forty-five degrees. The table is very firm in its construction, and is fed in three directions by longitudinal, transverse, and circular feeds, so that a piece of work like cranks to engines, hoisting machines, and the like can be shaped and passed into any symmetrical form necessary. The cutting-bar is perfectly balanced, and the lower end of it is fitted with a double cutting tool, by which arrangement the two sides of any piece can be pared and cut at once. The machine is furnished with powerful gearing, and with a driving cone and fly-wheel. The inspection of the machinery department can be extended at pleasure, but the ordinary visitor to the fair, who has no special inclining toward mechanics or engineering, will probably prefer to make it of a more general character. In such case he will be repaid by a visit to the brush factory of Dunn Brothers, which is in full working order. The process of making brushes he will find to be very simple, but at the same time requiring a great deal of skill and delicate manipulation. The first process is the shaping out of the blocks or frames in which the bristles are set. This done the holes are bored, each one separately, and each line of holes receiving the particular flare or angle at which the bristles are required to stand. The bristles are then set on the block, and firmly bound in by a thin wire, this part of the process being performed by female operators, who display a great deal of digital dexterity in the execution of their work. The backs are next glued on, and after the adhesion is complete the brushes are finished and polished, and are ready for the hardware store. Close by the brush factory is a very ingenious instrument in the shape of a burglar alarm which, it is claimed, is the best of its kind invented. The exhibitors describe themselves rather lengthily as "The Champion Electric Burglar Alarm and Annunciator Company." Some of the strong points relied upon in this invention are that not a window or door can be opened without giving the alarm, that the indicator immediately designates the room which the attempt is made to enter, that the bell rings at the option of the owner either merely while the door or window is open, or continuously until stopped at the instrument. The fact that the alarm may be indicated at the instrument without any sound beyond a mere sharp click is regarded as a very satisfactory invention, and particularly applicable in the case of houses in which there may be a sick person, who would be disturbed by the ringing of bells. Having thoroughly inspected this apparatus, as well as several other electrical machines at the same stand, the visitors will find in the same department many other inventions of scientific and domestic interest, a notice of which must be reserved for a future occasion.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., William H. Allen, L.L.D., President, in the chair, assisted by William Whitlock, Jr., Norman White, Frederick S. Winston, and A. Robertson Walsh, Esq., Vice Presidents. The Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman read from the third chapter of Malachi, and offered prayer. One new auxiliary was recognized, which is in Tennessee. Communications were received from George H. Prince, Esq., St. Petersburg, reporting the progress of printing Scriptures in the Reval-Esthonian language; from Mr. Samuel A. Purdie, Matamoras, stating the completion of the Gospel by Matthew, printed at the Mission press, and asking a fresh supply of books for sale and distribution; from Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., General Agent, London, stating great improvement in his health, and that he was about proceeding, according to instructions from the board, to Constantinople and Beirut, to look after the society's interests in those places, and from Rev. Dr. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, announcing his return home in improved health, but stating the sorrowful fact of the decease of one of his daughters during the absence of her parents. Grants of books were made to the New-York Bible Society for foreign distribution; to a Moravian Mission Church in Canada; to Friends' Mission in Mexico; to Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Liberia; to the Baptist Missionary Union; to Seamen's Friend Society; to Central Board of Missions of the Reformed Church at Allegheny City, Penn., besides numerous others of smaller amount. The entire number of volumes granted is 5,177, of which 3,032 are for foreign work, 517 for railroad companies, for their cars, on various roads. In funds, $1,000 were granted for foreign work.

TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS.

The *Daily Saratogian* of Wednesday says: "Between 1 o'clock P. M. of the 25th and 1 o'clock P. M. of the 28th of September, thirty-five boats passed Fultonville, toward tidewater, loaded with 259,511 bushels of wheat, and thirty-three boats carrying 291,148 bushels of corn. These boats were all from Buffalo, and passed over the whole length of the great internal artery of trade which our State offers to the carrying trade of the Great West. And this is but a trifle of the amount of tonnage now being carried over it daily, and paying tolls to our State. The canals are now in good trim, and would it be wise for the people to turn out Alexander Barkley, the tried, efficient, and honest Canal Commissioner, whose every interest is to build up the credit of the State and protect her carrying trade, and to elect Adin Thayer, who is only known anywhere outside of Rensselaer County as the purchasing agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad? Let the tax-payers, the hard-working farmers of the State, consider this well between now and the 3d day of November, and then vote for the man whose election they think would best serve their interests and the interests of the public at large."

A CAREFUL FARMER.

The Elyria (Ohio) *Democrat* tells the following: "A few weeks ago one of the most reliable citizens of Ridgeville met with a singular adventure. To protect his property from thieves he has long been in the habit of locking his barn securely, and removing one wheel from his carriage every night, taking it into his house. Not long ago some horse thieves broke into his barn, with the design of making a good haul. In the morning he found his double harness, a blanket, robe, and saddle in the road, where the thieves had left them when they found the carriage had but three wheels. The only thing they took from his barn was his whip. They went to Mr. Eldridge's, not far off, the same night, and stole his horse, which has not since been heard from. A few nights after this transaction the gentleman referred to heard his dog making a loud rumpus, and on going out to the door he heard a gruff voice ask, 'Where is your buggy wheel?' At the same time a stoutly-built man stepped from the porch and disappeared in the darkness. The gentleman was not a little frightened at the sepulchral voice, but was a good deal more angry, and rushing into the house seized a double-barreled shot-gun, well charged with buck-shot, and went for the fellow, with death in his heart, should he find him. The fellow escaped, however."

THE BISHOPRIC OF ILLINOIS.

REV. DR. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, OF THIS CITY, ACCEPTS THE OFFICE—HIS LETTER TO A COMMITTEE OF THE LATE CONVENTION.

At the recent Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, of the General Theological Seminary, of this City, was elected Bishop of that diocese. The following is a copy of his letter accepting the position:

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Sept. 25, 1874.

My Dear Brethren:

Your official notice of my election to the Bishopric of Illinois, the signing of my testimonials by all the clerical and lay delegates present at the convention, and your request on their behalf that I would accept the high and holy office thus tendered me, and pledging on their and your part a cordial welcome and hearty support, has been received. No one could have been more surprised than I was when I learned, a little more than a week ago, of the result of the election in the Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, which you have so kindly communicated to me. I was utterly unprepared for such a summons. I could not bring myself to listen to the call were it other than it is. I am now charged with many trusts, and have my heart bound up in many works. The General Church has bid me teach her candidates for holy orders ecclesiastical history, and for nine years I have been at my post, growing to love my duties more and more, and finding in my pupils, in their gratitude and affection, an ample recompense for all my toil.

Through God's providential dispensation I have been called upon to take the oversight of this great theological school for nearly half the period of my service as a Professor, and its interests and worth, by the Divine blessing, have prospered in my hands, and now there open before me brighter prospects of success than ever before.

The House of Mercy in this city, of which I have been Chaplain for full seven years, has a claim upon me which I cannot put aside without genuine anguish of spirit. The helplessness of the inmates appeals to me, and the heroic ministry of the Sisters of St. Mary, in charge of the institution, makes it hard for me to lay down work which it has been my great privilege to do so long.

The Diocese of New-York is very dear to me; it has ever been my ecclesiastical home. And my Bishop—I began my ministry as a Deacon with his accession to the episcopate; among the first of his official acts was to lay his hands upon me—my Bishop holds me by many cords, which bind me with a veneration and affection to him which could not easily be exceeded. It would be tedious to mention other considerations of an official and personal character which combine to exert upon me a powerful influence to persuade me to remain where I am. But it seems to me that the voice of God, the Holy Ghost, has spoken in the choice to which the Diocese of Illinois was led in the election at the recent convention, and, if that voice is confirmed by the approval of the General Church, I shall feel assured that, unworthy as I am, the Divine call bid me go to you. In that event, let me say to you, dear brethren, and through you to the clergy and laity of Illinois, that I shall come among you to be yours for life and for death; to be over you in the Lord for your spiritual welfare, to have you, as the great Apostle says, ever in my heart.

I wish you all to give yourselves with me to the things that make for peace and to devote yourselves with all your powers to promote the spread of God's kingdom throughout the great empire intrusted to our common care. I shall desire to know and love you all without exception or distinction as my dear brethren and children in Christ, united in the communion of that portion of His One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, of which, in the good providence of God, we are the members.

Twice, in the most solemn and momentous hours which can possibly occur in the experience of any human being, when admitted successively to the orders of deacon and of priest, I have borne witness to my acceptance of the doctrine, discipline, and worship of our Church, and once again, after an interval of many years, should I be consecrated Bishop, I shall have to record the same testimony, in the presence of God and the congregation. No one could do so with more entire loyalty, free from every reservation, than I shall, and hence I shall come to you, expecting from you the same unreserved and unwavering fidelity to principle, and obligation and duty. It will be my aim, the desire of my heart, to share with you in all your labors, trials, difficulties, and if need be, distresses, in behalf of God's Church; to take the lead, to be the first in these things, and such as these, this will be my ambition, this I shall ever pray to God to grant me a sacred and blessed privilege.

In any event, dear brethren, (I am speaking to the clergy and laity of Illinois,) I entreat you to pray for one whom you have honored with a choice which conferred, so far as you had the power, the best which you had to give; pray for him that he may have grace to follow, even though it be afar off, his adorable Lord, and make Him even to the end his example, his ever-present help, and that it may be granted him to be united with you in the future eternal world; it will be infinitely beyond his deserving as the least and lowliest in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Invoking God's choicest blessings upon you, dear brethren, and the diocese which you represent, I remain, with great respect and sincere regard, faithfully and affectionately your brother in Christ,

GEORGE F. SEYMOUR.

To Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D.; Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D.; Rev. Robert McMurdy, D. D.; Rev. Edward Sullivan, D. D.; Rev. F. M. Gregg; Rev. George W. Dean, D. D.; L. B. Otis, Esq.; William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Esq.; George H. Harlow, Esq.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

VICTORY TO BE WORKED, NOT WAITED, FOR.

From the Albany Journal.

Only one possible danger threatens the Republicans of New-York to-day—the danger of over-confidence, which, unless guarded against, may lull us into a remission of active, energetic, unflagging effort for victory. Since the two conventions the impression of Republican success is universal. Nothing but this very feeling can defeat us. It is not in the power of the Democracy to carry the State of themselves. If we are in any peril at all, it is simply from the strong belief that victory is so sure that it requires no great labor.

As the case stands to-day, Mr. Tilden is beaten by 50,000 majority. Some of the most intelligent Democratic observers in the State have in private conversation put the figures still higher. But 50,000 is enough, and in making this statement we only repeat what is a matter of common belief among experienced and candid men of both parties. Mr. Tilden is beyond all question the weakest candidate the Democracy could have nominated. He was forced upon the party against its will by the power of the Tammany machine and by the blunders of his Democratic opponents. His nomination threw the pall of death upon the convention. It left a large proportion of the delegates personally sore, and, what was still worse, firmly convinced that a fatal mistake had been made. It cast a feeling of indifference over thousands of Democrats throughout the State. Mr. Tilden has never been popular with his party. He has no magnetic qualities. He has no faculty of getting hold of the hearts and sympathies of men. There is nothing about him which could stir a sentiment of enthusiasm. By the great mass even of his own party, he is regarded as a dry, juiceless, prosy, old-grannyish sort of an individual, and his nomination was a general disappointment. Hence we say that to-day he is badly beaten.

But it will not do to count upon this feeling as entirely decisive, and to rest in the confidence that success will come without working for it. Mr. Tilden will throw his whole life into this canvass. He has been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for years. He is a fair organizer. He will put himself in immediate communication with Democrats in every county. He will send out thousands of those lithograph letters which he has been in the habit of sending in former years, and which flatter the unsophisticated Democratic recipients with the sweet delusion that they have been specially honored with a personal letter from Mr. Tilden. The present disappointment will partially wear away, and, while no enthusiasm can ever be aroused over Mr. Tilden, the fair, ordinary strength of the party will, as the election approaches, be brought out in his favor.

We put this view of the case because we want our friends throughout the State to understand it, and to act accordingly. The advantages are unmistakably with us. Public sentiment is on our side. The people believe most emphatically in our success. We have the argument and the popular current. But we must not trust to these to win our victory, unless they are supplemented by thorough organization and faithful work. With such an effort we cannot be beaten, and we earnestly urge Republicans everywhere to buckle on their armor and engage with determination in the battle from now until election day. Nothing more than that is needed to secure a triumphant victory.

MR. WHEELER'S ACCEPTANCE.

Hon. William A. Wheeler has formally accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Nineteenth District of this State. The following is his letter:

MALONE, Sept. 26, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return home last evening, after several days' absence, I found your letter of the 22d inst., advising me of my nomination by the Congressional Convention, held for this district, at Potsdam Junction, on the 21st inst., as the Republican candidate for the Forty-fourth Congress. I have neither the right nor the inclination to decline a nomination tendered by acclamation and without solicitation on my part. I accept it, with a deep sense of the duties to my constituents and to the country at large which an election will impose upon me. Such confidence and long-continued support as have been accorded to me by the Republicans of this district, merit and shall command my best services, and strict fidelity to the principles of the party to which this country owes so much, and by whose continued supremacy its future welfare can alone be assured. Very truly yours,

W. A. WHEELER.

HON. E. W. FOSTER, Chairman, &c., Potsdam, N.Y.

THE ADMIRAL'S GIG.

WHAT CAME OF A YOUTH'S MISTAKE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AT AN EASTERN NAVY-YARD BADLY BUNGLED.

A story connected with an attempted reception of Secretary Robeson at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard a year ago, which has been current at Rye Beach the past Summer, is told at length by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He writes:

The Secretary, who has apartments each season in one of the cottages at Rye, had sent word to the Admiral commanding the yard that he would visit Portsmouth on a certain day and inspect the station. Great preparations were made to receive him. When the time for his arrival drew near, the Admiral, with all his officers in full uniform, four companies of marines, and the band, stood on the wharf ready to greet the head of all our marine forces, while the crew of a national frigate stood at their guns all ready to utter a little thunder in the Secretary's behalf.

There were two ways for the Secretary to reach the yard from Portsmouth. He could cross the river by boat or drive around by the bridge. The boat-landing at the yard and the entrance from the carriage-way are upon opposite sides of the grounds, and quite concealed one from the other.

The Admiral, wishing to show all possible attention to the Secretary, sent over to the Portsmouth side, first his gig gayly decorated and manned with eight expert oarsmen, a steam-launch, in case he should prefer to cross in that, and, lastly, his carriage and horses to convey the party around by the bridge, should they desire to go that way. A messenger was in waiting to ascertain which of these modes of conveyance the Secretary selected, and to cross in advance and give the Admiral notice, so that if the Secretary chose the carriage, the officers and marines might be marched over to the gate to receive him. Of the Secretary's party was Master Aulick, who was always prominent on occasions of this kind, and who spoke frequently and deferentially to those about him of Mr. Robeson, as "My uncle, the Secretary."

When the party arrived at the Portsmouth wharf, an officer explained to the Secretary that several modes of conveyance awaited his choice. He could be rowed across in the Admiral's gig, or take the steam launch, or drive around with the carriage. Master Aulick listened intently while his "uncle, the Secretary" was consulting the members of the party and making up his mind.

At length Mr. Robeson informed the officer in waiting that he would go over in the gig. Master Aulick, hearing this, concluded that he would jump on the ferry-boat which was just pushing off, and be the first to inform the Admiral of the Secretary's intentions.

The ferry-boat passed the officers' boat on the same errand, and arrived at the dock far in advance of him. Unfortunately, Master Aulick is not a great sailor, and as a landsman he had been educated to suppose that a gig was something that went on wheels and was drawn by horse-power. So the moment the boat reached the wharf he jumped ashore, ran up to the Admiral, and said, "My uncle, the Secretary, will drive around." Then there was hurrying in hot haste. The marines started at double-quick for the gate on the other side of the grounds, quite around and behind the great ship buildings, and wholly hidden from the river. The Admiral and all his officers followed as fast as possible, and in three minutes the forces of all kinds and the crowd of visitors had passed behind the buildings, and the river front of the yard was left without a sign of life, except an officer who happened to be off duty and opportunely came along a few moments after the Admiral and his forces had disappeared.

Meantime the Secretary's party, minus Master Aulick, had disposed themselves in the Admiral's gig and were being rowed rapidly to the deserted wharf. The stillness of things seemed unaccountable to Mr. Robeson, and the visitors he had brought up from Rye to see how a Secretary of the Navy was received at a yard where there was a full force to do him honor. There was no thunder of cannon, rattle of drums, or music of bands. And the Secretary, noticing the absence of the expected concourse of sound, cast his eye along the wharf and around the visible portions of the yard, and was thunderstruck at the general stillness and desolation. His wonder grew as the gig pulled up at the wharf, and no human being appeared to greet him, or even hand him a message. The situation was fast becoming embarrassing. However, the party all crawled out of the gig as best they could, and gathered in a knot on the wharf. Here they attracted the attention of the strolling officer, and as he came near and recognized the Secretary, the whole situation flashed upon him. He was in fatigue uniform, and not in any sense ready to "receive" the head of the navy, but, walking up and saluting the Secretary, he offered to escort him to the Admiral's quarters. At the same time he managed to inform the officer in command of the frigate in the next slip that the Secretary had landed, and by the time the party had fairly started on its walk, the big guns began to thunder, and on one side of the yard the embarrassment of the situation was considerably relieved.

But what shall be said of the perplexity which prevailed at the gate on the other side? The carriage in which it was supposed "my uncle, the Secretary," was driving around had not appeared when the first gun fired on the river front. Peal after peal followed and still no carriage. At length, just as the Admiral had given himself over to absolute despair, up came the carriage, driving furiously, and enveloped in a cloud of dust. It seemed that one heavy gentleman of the Secretary's party chose to drive around, and, hearing the first gun of the salute, the driver had attempted to reach the ground so that the guest might not miss any part of the reception. It was natural that all should suppose the Secretary to be in that carriage, and the appearance of the stout gentleman confirmed the belief, so the Admiral and all his officers gave the customary salutation in splendid style. The four companies of marines presented arms, and the band went into ecstacies. At this juncture the strange gentleman got out, and the Admiral was advancing toward him, when a messenger came up and informed him that the Secretary had landed at the wharf and was there alone. The strange gentleman was left to his fate, and under the swift orders of the Admiral the whole force started on double-quick for the wharf, the officer in advance, and the battalion of marines, with its band preceding, following close after. The marines being more accustomed to double-quick step than the Admiral and his officers, gained on the latter, and as the hurrying column pressed on it was well closed up. Then came the crowning catastrophe. Turning a sharp corner in the road, where it passed between two high buildings, and where the echo was altogether confusing, the Admiral and his companions bore directly down upon the still more astonished Secretary, and the next instant the drum major, with his big fur cap and baton, projected himself into the official presence, followed by drums and brass horns in dire confusion, and an instant later, the column of marines telescoped the whole party, after the manner of a railroad collision. The situation was at least grave. The Admiral had grasped the Secretary's hand at the first meeting, and was trying to explain, when the player on the biggest horn arrived, and, before he could halt, had run the instrument over the Secretary's shoulder, till, seen from his own party, the illusion of his having joined the band was complete. And to make matters worse, the thunder of the last guns of the salute was rattling between the buildings, rendering explanations on either side almost impossible. But after some two minutes, which to the Admiral seemed as many hours, the salute ended, the marines regained their ranks, the band got itself together and withdrew to one side, and the Admiral soon explained how he had been misled by the message from Master Aulick that "My uncle, the Secretary, will drive around."

As the reception had been thus somewhat marred, when judged by naval standards, the battalion of marines was marched to the parade ground, where they were reviewed by the Secretary. Here everything passed off with the strictest regard to tactics, except that the Secretary, instead of standing opposite the colors when the line formed for review, was furnished with a rocking-chair, which, on account of his previous fatigue, he occupied while the column passed twice in review. After this, "My uncle, the Secretary," with his then distinguished nephew, and the other members of his party, all looking as if they had seen sights enough for one day, were escorted to the Admiral's quarters and provided with a lunch, which restored the fortunes of the day. Before it was over, Master Aulick had learned the difference between gigs on wheels and gigs afloat.

THE SPARROWS AT A FEAST.

On a recent Sunday afternoon visitors to Boston Common and the Public Garden noticed the utter and unwonted absence of the sparrows. Not a sign of them was to be seen, not a chirrup heard. The mystery, says the *Transcript*, "would have been solved for any one who about that time had crossed Dartmouth street Bridge at the railroad tracks. There he would have seen the sparrows, seemingly formed into two distinct flocks, in numbers which it would have been impossible to count. They were evidently very happy and on pleasant terms with each other. At intervals they would rest in long lines and groups, well crowded, on the top and the trimmings of the neighboring fences. Then they would rise with one consent and seek the tall, rank, withered weeds which have been growing luxuriantly in that spot. These are now about to shed a full crop of ripened seed. This was the attraction. The feast was an abundant one. Before the first evening gloom gathered the birds had all gone back to their respective homes. Now will some one, starting with Prof. Tyndall's backward vision of the promise and potency of every form and manifestation of life in matter, be so kind as to trace out for us the workings of that prompting or faculty or guidance which led those happy little creatures together in two flocks, evidently comprised of two cliques or social circles, to go after that sumptuous repast? Did one venturous stroller happen to discover it and summon his fellows? Or did some subtle odor from the seed get wafted up to the common and garden? But the wind was in the opposite direction."

VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Dix has vetoed Senate bill No. 359, entitled, "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York by providing for the reopening of a part of Bloomingdale road, and a certain public place in that portion of said City known as the village of Manhattanville." The veto reads:

Not approved.—A part of the Bloomingdale road was closed by the Park Commissioners. The Court of Appeals has held that it is closed. This bill provides for reopening it. No reason of a public nature sufficiently important to warrant such a measure, or for creating a public place at Manhattanville, is apparent. J. A. DIX.

CANADA.

CHANGES OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

THE FRENCH-SPEAKING POPULATION—INFLUENCE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY—"A WORD TO THE WISE"—THE BRITISH ARMY AND THE YOUNG CANADIANS—IDLENESS OUT OF FASHION—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

A person who had not visited this country since 1859 would be quite as much surprised at the changes for the better in some quarters as he would be at the entire lack of change in others. Wherever the English-speaking people are in the majority you see substantial cut-stone and brick business houses, and equally substantial dwellings, good roads, and a general appearance of enterprise and prosperity; while, on the other hand, wherever the French-speaking people are in the majority you see old-fashioned business houses, antiquated dwellings, and roads that are not as good as they might be. The English-speaking men have become active, industrious, enterprising, and sincerely desirous of seeing Canada numbered among the most prosperous countries in the world. The French-speaking men may be just as industrious, enterprising, and enthusiastic for the well-being of the Dominion, but, if they are, they certainly do not show it in the same way. In Montreal it would be very difficult for the visitor to abstain from making contrasts unfavorable to the French element. Passing from one district to another seems like stepping back half a century. In other parts of the Province of Quebec the opportunities for observation of this character are not as good. In the rural districts the inhabitants, for the greater part, are of French origin, and give but very slight indications of being any more industrious than is necessary to eat, drink, sleep, and keep the sun and rain from pouring through their roofs. Occasionally one meets with a French-Canadian farm-house which, while not differing as to architectural design, betrays unmistakable evidence of taste and comfort. The owner of one of these houses I found to be a French Canadian who, having passed some years in the United States, had returned to the old home upon the death of his father. As he himself said, he disliked making any very great alteration in the outside appearance of the house, for the sake of associations that were dear to him, but in the general management of the farm he had no such feeling. Every waste spot he reclaimed. The fences alone gave the casual observer an idea that the owner believed there was some object to be attained in life besides eating, drinking, and feet-warming. A residence in the United States had opened his eyes, and had given him reason for much thankfulness. It was impossible for a well-wisher of Canada to look upon the farm and residence of this man and not be sorry that more of his kind had not passed through a similar experience. Instead of making a foolish expenditure of money to induce the French Canadians in the States to return, the Legislature of Quebec would be doing a very much wiser act were it to make an annual appropriation to defray the expense of sending a certain number of young men over the border to be apprenticed for a year or two on American farms. As a result of such a policy there would be better farming, less drowsiness, and, in short, a generally improved condition of things.

The priests, if they wished, could do much for the welfare of the people; but I am afraid they will never of their own free will rise above the thoroughly contemptible policy which they have so long adhered to. The Irish peasantry were never more completely under the control of the Roman Catholic clergy than are the majority of the French Canadians of the present day. The only good that is really done by the priests is to teach them to be content with eating, drinking, sleeping, and praying. I am told they likewise teach them to beware of Protestants, and as far as possible to prevent their settlement among them.

One Protestant whom I met informed me that he himself had had an experience of the result of this sort of teaching. "It was my desire," said he, "to procure a small farm in a certain neighborhood. I entered into negotiations with the owner, who had previously expressed a desire to find a purchaser. I made what I considered a liberal offer. He appeared well satisfied, but said that before closing the transaction he was under an obligation to consult with his priest. When we met afterward he informed me that the priest had advised him not to sell. It was a matter of curiosity with me to know why the priest had given him such counsel. I finally learned that the chief, in fact the only, ground of objection to me was that I happened to be a Protestant."

From other inquiries which I made in this connection, I discovered the priests had long been in the habit of thus guarding against the intrusion of Protestants among their flocks. In some of the villages I was given to understand that it would be impossible for Protestants to purchase building lots in certain neighborhoods without having recourse to unpleasant devices.

Bishop Berkeley's exhortation to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, addressed under the title of "A Word to the Wise," would be as appropriate now in Canada, if it were adopted, say, by the Protestant Bishop of Montreal. Here is an extract that would suit most admirably:

"You are known to have great influence on the minds of your people; be so good as to use this influence for their benefit. Since other methods fail, try what you can do. 'Be instant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort.' Make them thoroughly sensible of the sin and folly of sloth. Give me leave to tell you that no set of men have it in their power to do good on easier terms, with more advantage to others and less pain and loss to themselves. Your flock are of all others most disposed to follow directions, and of all others want them most; and, indeed, what do they not want?"

Some persons in the United States might be disposed to think it unjust to even suggest that a farmer does an injury to society when he makes a will dividing his farm of two or three hundred acres in equal parts between his four children; but they might think differently could they have an opportunity to witness the effect of such exact justice among the French Canadians. Instead of sending their sons to the thousands of acres of unsettled land to choose farms for themselves almost without cost, they have been dividing with them from generation to generation, until in scores of cases there is nothing left to make any further division of. They have heretofore, and do still, prefer to have their families under their own roof-trees, living from hand to mouth, rather than permit them to branch out and acquire wealth in broad lands, in crops, and in cattle.

It is never agreeable to make unfavorable contrasts, but, as I have said more than once already in this letter, it is not easy to control the desire to do so. The English-speaking inhabitants, instead of being unfavorably influenced by the apparent indifference of their fellow countrymen, are affected in just the opposite way. They seem to have a keen relish for the remarks of strangers upon the subject, and they rather like being considered in the light of benefactors when they are able and willing to furnish employment to those of their French brothers and sisters who are not able to procure sufficient for their needs from the produce of the constantly diminishing farms. It would not be correct to say that the manufacturers and merchants and traders of the Province of Quebec are all English speaking. Many French Canadians are engaged in trade and commerce, but the number is small in proportion to the extent of the population.

The English-speaking men, young as well as old, are all engaged in some sort of industry. Time was when the young Canadian of rich parentage loved to assume the airs of the insolent aristocrat and to spend the hard-earned money of his father in riotous living. But things have changed in this regard. It is now considered more honorable to try and add to inherited wealth than to squander it foolishly. An enterprising merchant of Montreal, in conversing with me on this subject, remarked that he knew of but one rich young man of his city who was not an industrious worker. "It was a good thing," said this gentleman, "that the home Government decided to recall the military. When the British officers were here, a great many of our young men were dazzled by their gay uniforms and their princely habits of life. They thought that the mess-room was the only place where your true gentleman was to be found. The warehouse, the factory, and the counting-room, as a consequence, were avoided; until the day arrived, at last, when the pecuniary interest they had had in them was lost. The womenkind had much to do with this foolish sentiment. They made heroes of the wearers of the scarlet jackets. The cook in the kitchen was not a whit less romantic than the lady in the parlor. We have no more of this feeling. In a word, idleness is no longer respectable."

I found other gentlemen in Montreal who held a similar opinion, but failed to find a *single* lady who was willing to admit that the country had been in any sense benefited by the withdrawal of British troops.

The desire for increasing the number of manufacturing enterprises grows stronger and stronger every day. Recently capitalists have been engaged in organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of building mills upon the Magog River, and utilizing the water-power of the latter, at the foot of Lake Memphremagog. Being close to the borders of the United States, several New-England men have interested themselves in the movement, and it is confidently expected that the now thinly-populated village of Magog will soon be sufficiently extended to furnish homes for some ten thousand operatives. The chief advantages of the Magog River lie in the fact that it has a fall of thirty-five feet, and that it can draw a never-failing supply of water from thirty-eight square miles of lake surface. Nature has furnished a reservoir which cannot break and flood the country. A railroad of forty miles in length is all that is wanted to insure the success of the scheme, and Ex-Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire, has asserted that this trifling obstacle would not long stand in the way.

As I have said in a former letter, there is much dissatisfaction expressed in regard to the system employed by the present Government to induce skilled laborers to emigrate from Great Britain and Ireland to this country. The agents hitherto employed in this work, it is said, have but a very poor notion of what is expected of them. They are suspected of misrepresenting the actual state of the market in order to render their efforts more successful. The result is that when the skilled laborer arrives at his destination he finds that he has been deceived, and rather than stay and try to make the best of the situation, he becomes disgusted, and passes over into the States. The manufacturers entertain hopes that the effects of the financial panic in the States will be to put a temporary stop to this migration. With the increase of manufacturers it is thought that the wages for skilled labor will reach a point where the difference between them and those paid in the United States will not be great enough to make it desirable to abandon one country for the other.

The servant-girl question seems to be almost as troublesome here as in the States. The ladies say that it is not easy to procure a good servant, and quite as difficult to keep one after having succeeded. House-maids and cooks receive from $8 to $10 a month, and are just as exacting in the matter of friends, and nights and days out, as if they lived under a republican form of government. A lady who was relating her experience of servants informed me that she then had one who had remained with her for six years. "An excellent servant, I suppose." "On the contrary, she is a moping, good-for-nothing creature. If she were smart and active she would have been dissatisfied, and would have gone away long ago." As in other branches of skilled labor, so it is in this. The moment a girl discovers that she "can hold her own wud the best of um," she makes a bold stand for higher wages and more liberty, and should she fail to obtain them, she packs her trunk and bids anything but a kind farewell to the Dominion.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg, writing on Sept. 10, says:

An important crisis is approaching in the reorganization of the Russian army. In two months the levy of recruits, according to the new system, will take place, and the change will have to be effected with much more caution than has been found necessary in any other State. The new army law makes men of all classes liable to military service, so that the new recruits will have to stand side by side with the soldiers of the old régime and be obliged to treat them as their comrades. Such companionship will hardly be tempting to an educated man when he considers the low grade hitherto occupied in society by the common Russian soldier; indeed, it is pretty certain that if some precautions are not taken to avoid bringing the more cultivated men into close contact with the raw and uncivilized, collisions will occur which may cause no small anxiety to the Government. That the matter has been thoroughly considered, however, is evident from some of the provisions of the new law. The institution of voluntary service has been extended to a degree unprecedented in any other country. The schools, which elsewhere would only be regarded as elementary, are here included among the establishments whose pupils are given special privileges under the army law. Every one who is able to do so will, therefore, enter the army as a volunteer; but there are many educated young men who have not the means of maintaining themselves, and who will, consequently, have to live with the common soldiery. Even the volunteers themselves will have many disagreeables to encounter. They will be freed from barrack duty, but they will be placed under an officer for discipline, and it is well known that the majority of the subaltern officers are comparatively uneducated men, whose manners have not improved by constant contact with the soldiers of the old type. An officer of this kind will always be tempted to make any educated recruit that may fall into his hands feel his superiority. The military regulations give him ample scope for petty persecutions, and under such circumstances the best of patriots may feel it irksome to fulfill his sacred duty to the Fatherland. As one of the first steps toward reconciling the people with military service, the Emperor has just issued a decree permitting all officers and soldiers to wear the beard except those of the guard and the Imperial Aides-de-camps. This concession is believed to have been made chiefly in consequence of a military trial in Southern Russia, which has produced great excitement in military circles. One of the recruits belonged to the sect of the "Old Believers," and he refused to shave off his beard, because his religion forbade him to do so. For this act of insubordination he was severely punished, but he still persisted in his refusal. The affair came at last before the supreme military tribunal, which, after much deliberation, decided in the soldier's favor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

CHATAUQUA COUNTY.—For District Attorney, W. F. Warren; Superintendent of Poor, David J. Maples; Special County Judge, J. Lambert Ingersoll; Justice of Sessions, Gilbert L. Davis.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—For Sheriff, J. Warren Mead; Special County Judge, Reuben F. Hoff; Special Surrogate, Richard C. Steele; Justice of Sessions, Abram W. Brooks.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Assembly, Fourth District, Harrison Lillybridge.

The Republican Convention for the Thirty-third District, which met in Salamanca, Tuesday, nominated Hon. Walter L. Sessions for re-election to Congress. Mr. Sessions received 66 out of 100 votes cast; Gen. Roy Stone received 17, and A. D. Scott 13. The nomination was then made unanimous. Speeches were made by Gen. Roy Stone, A. D. Scott, C. P. Vedder, and H. Van Aernam.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

TOPICS OF THE DAY IN HAVANA.

THE FLUCTUATIONS OF GOLD—THE BANK OF SPAIN AND ITS EX-PRESIDENT—A STRANGE STORY—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874.

The chief topic of interest during the past few days has been the resignation of Don José Antonio Fesser, President of the Spanish Bank since last May, which resignation was presented at a meeting of the "Junta Direction," or Board of Direction, on the 21st inst. At first, the news was received as another rumor intended to force up the price of gold, and was eagerly taken advantage of by the "bulls," who gave it a twist in that direction. Gold, during the week just past, fluctuated between 75 and 105, but closed on Saturday at 84. During the corresponding week of 1873 it closed at 52. When the market opened this week, owing to a variety of rumors industriously circulated Sunday, the price was some six per cent. higher, and has kept within one or two per cent. of that rate (90) throughout the current week. The *Diario* again notices the anomalous condition of the gold market, and declares that to the many rumors invented to produce disturbance and alarm are added complaints which are obstacles to the prompt realization of plans of great interest to the country. The *Diario* evidently is of the opinion that "Don Pepe de los Decretos"—a nickname I have heard applied to His Excellency—can solve the present difficulty, just as he is supposed to have solved others, by issuing a new decree; for, says that excellent journal, in a recent editorial on this subject, "We have asked that the authority shall order and command; we have asked the establishment of martial law, that authority may be upheld in all its vigor; and there are not wanting men who find pretexts not to obey what is commanded, forgetting at the same time that one of the decrees of Feb. 7 (Jovellar's) proclaimed the martial law which public opinion called for. Our duties as journalists force us to denounce a propaganda carried on to pervert opinion and change the just dispositions of the great mass of taxpayers, ever disposed to make whatever sacrifice may be required to completely re-establish our credit and restore peace to the country." Thus far had the *Diario* writer proceeded with his article when he heard that gold had jumped up to 93, and showed a tendency to rise further, all owing to the assurance that the Spanish Bank was about ready to issue eight millions of dollars in notes, and that Mr. Fesser, its Director, had opposed the plan in a meeting of the Board of Direction, but, finding it insisted upon, had tendered his resignation. Hereupon the *Diario* goes on to say that it has the highest authority for the denial of this "traitorous" rumor, and "that such a thing was never thought of," and calls for a suitable punishment to be meted out to the circulators of false and malicious reports.

Probably, then, the directly contrary version is more truthful and to the point, this giving as the reason of Mr. Fesser's resignation that he had privately and without due authorization agreed with the Captain General to let him have five millions, (gold,) but that the "Directiva" of the bank, protecting the interests of its stockholders, had chided Mr. Fesser for his officiousness, and forced him to hand in his resignation. There is still another version or conjecture in existence as to the causes of his surrender of what is considered a high and responsible position. For some weeks back the fact of the approaching nuptials of Mr. Fesser with a certain Cuban Countess has been the theme of conversation in the upper circles of Havana society. The bank, scandalized at the idea that its President should espouse a lady who, although wealthy and accomplished, as she may be, the possessor of a title, and well connected, has been twice a widow, having buried two former husbands; who has, according to repute, caused the death of other men, and, notoriously, of a son of an Ex-Minister in Spain and of a Spanish lawyer in Madrid; who nightly allows gaming in her *salon*, and occupies an equivocal position in society—the bank, I hear, offered Mr. Fesser the option of giving up either the widow or itself. I repeat this story because it is a very popular one, although my own opinion is that Mr. Fesser, as an able and experienced business man of long standing in this city, found himself in a minority in the management of the bank, and preferred to resign rather than countenance some of its "wild-cat" projects. Don Ramon De Herrera acts as President *ad interim*.

The weekly cancellation of the bank notes received on account of the ten per cent. income tax continues. The amount publicly canceled last Monday afternoon was about $144,500, making thus far in round numbers the sum of $529,000 canceled in Havana. Quite respectable sums have been canceled in Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua, and other places, but what will it avail if the bank is to be allowed to issue new notes at every demand of the Captain General; or at this rate, how long will it take to pay off the $60,000,000 issued on account of Government?

The *Voz de Cuba* gives a glowing account of the heroic defense of Fort No. 42 of the Eastern Trocha by four volunteers of the Third Havana Battalion against a party of seventy insurgents, the attack occurring on the night of the 7th. It was made with a show of lighted torches and machetes, and the enemies were numerous. They fired a volley against the fort, called upon its inmates to surrender, and endeavored to break down the palisade surrounding it. The account proceeds to relate how these four "braves" descended from the upper to the lower chamber of the fort—one of the small square block-houses of the Trocha—and bravely opened fire through the loop-holes and routed the enemy, seventy in all, it being supposed that the light of their torches enabled the defenders of the place to count them up accurately. The officers of the battalion publicly thanked these heroes.

A telegram from the General commanding the First Division states that the insurgents attacked the town of Mayari on the 21st, but were repulsed after a brisk action, leaving fifteen corpses on the field. The Spaniards report a loss of two killed and five wounded.

An active persecution of the rebels under command of Jimenez is kept up by the Spanish forces. It seems that Jimenez, collecting the scattered forces of his band, got together some 200 men, and proceeded toward the "San Miguel" sugar plantation, which is situated some five leagues from Placetas and six from Remedios, and which it was their intention to burn. The telegram reports that Col. Fortun sent a force of 150 cavalry against them, which overtook them about a league from Placetas, at Sabana de Cupey. Here an effective charge caused the enemy to disperse in the mountains, and the Spanish forces returned with a number of horses, firearms, and one prisoner. The prisoner declared that Jimenez, Ramos Reyes, and other insurgents were among the fugitives, and that their object was to burn all the farms around Placetas. Jimenez's horse was taken. The next day the column under Lieut. Col. Andren encountered the insurgents near Rio Largo, Sebcrucal, and inflicted upon them a loss of seven killed, and took two prisoners, besides wounding a number of rebels. The Spaniards had several officers and soldiers wounded.

The Chinese coolies of a sugar plantation situated between Los Palos and Nueva Paz arose in revolt a few days ago. The Lieutenant Governor of Guines, with a strong force of volunteers and the Guardia Civil, hastened to the spot, and promptly re-established order, but not without the previous occurrence of a "desgracia," or misfortune, as the account of the affair delicately puts it. The nature of this "desgracia" to the poor coolies can be easily imagined.

It is announced to the public by the Mayoralty of this city—the "Corregimiento"—that his Excellency the Governor General, with the laudable desire of regulating as far as possible the operations of money exchange, or to establish a prudent and legal competition, has been pleased to order that any industrial or commercial establishment whatever may transact an exchange business without any other requisite than a municipal permit, which is issued gratis; a "tablilla" which shall exhibit the buying and selling rates must be hung up. No further tax will be imposed upon the establishment. Hence we may expect new effects upon the gold market, a new crop of brokers, and an abundance of exchange officers.

THE STORM.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE AT CHARLESTON—INSTANCES OF INTEREST.

The telegraph has told how violent was the storm at Charleston, S. C., on Monday. We quote a few details from the Charleston *News*, as follows:

At 9 o'clock the tide had risen so high that it covered all the wharves on the eastern front of the city, and flooded the streets to the depth of several feet. Many of the wharves were washed up, and several vessels parted from their moorings and were driven on shore. The scene from the wharves at this time was terrific. In every direction driftwood, bales of cotton, wrecked boats, and débris were being tossed about. At the wharf of the Sullivan's Island steamers the waves washed clear over the wood-work, and the anxious crowd who had gathered there to hear tidings from friends on the island were fairly driven back by the blinding rain and rapidly rising waters. East Bay and Calhoun streets were flooded to such a depth as to float the cars of the Enterprise Railway from the track. One of the most disastrous effects of the gale was the blowing down of the new theatre in course of erection in Meeting street. The work of destruction continued without interruption until about 12:30, when the wind moderated for a short time, and then shifted around to the south and west, when it again blew with full force for about an hour, tearing the slate and tin from the roofs of many buildings and blowing down trees and fences in every direction. The change in the direction of the wind, however, had the effect of turning the tide, and in an incredibly short time the waters began to fall, and people began to breathe easier. As soon as the wind shifted the rain ceased to fall, and the streets, which had up to this time been dangerous to pedestrians on account of the falling shingles, signs, and fences, were crowded with people who had come out to view the effects of the storm.

The scene on the Battery while the gale was in its height was sublime and terrible. The sea-wall promenade on East Battery, which on Saturday night last was thronged with promenaders, was almost entirely submerged. The angry waves dashed over the stones in huge billows and flooded the street below, tearing up huge flagstones and washing away the shell road. On South Battery the destruction was equally sudden and terrible. The water poured in volumes over the abutment, and long before 8 o'clock was fully two feet deep in the lawn of White Point Garden. The beautiful Battery is now a scene of ruin, and it is calculated that it will take at least $20,000 to repair the damage done at this point alone.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

At nine o'clock a messenger arrived at the main guardhouse with the news that the frail bridge, leading to the bathing house, had been swept away, and that the bathing house itself, and its owner and his family, who were in it, were in immenent peril. The bathing house, cut off as it was from all communication with the land, was rocking on its foundation, and it was at once seen that every effort must be made without delay to rescue the unfortunate inmates. These were Mr. McManmon, his wife and two children, and a young man who occupied one of the rooms. The first attempt was made by a number of colored fishermen and policemen, headed by Mr. H. Nott Parker, the stroke oar of the Palmetto boat crew. A yawl-boat was procured, launched at an opportune moment, and two policemen, two fishermen, and Mr. H. N. Parker, threw themselves into her, seized the oars and made strenuous efforts to head for the bathing house. A line had been attached to the stern of the yawl to draw her in to shore in case of swamping. This piece of precaution was the cause of the first failure, for the men entrusted with the rope, when it was seen by every one that the boat could not be managed with the strain of the line on her stern, refused to let go until the boat had been borne too far to leeward, and nothing was left for the crew but to keep her bow to the breakers and let her drift on with the surf and current. They effected a landing under the lee of the Battery wall without serious difficulty. The inmates, who had remained remarkably calm and quiet up to this time now showed unmistakable signs of alarm. Mrs. McManmon, with her two little children, presented a heart-rending sight as they stood at the open window with arms outstretched supplicating that relief which it seemed the crowd was powerless to render. The next effort that was made was to heave a line across by means of which the family might be dragged ashore; but this, too, proved unavailing, and the lead hurled by an arm inured to the task was blown aside like a feather by the angry wind. The house now rose and sank with every swell, and every one looked with straining eyes, momentarily expecting to see it swept away into the boiling waters. The crowd had by this time increased to nearly a thousand persons, and it will give an idea of the terrible interest that prevailed when it is recollected that the waves were rolling knee-deep over the Battery walks. The rain driven by a perfect hurricane came down in torrents, bruising the hands and face like hailstones, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the strongest could stand up against the gale. Yet, in spite of all this, the crowd constantly grew larger, and men avowed themselves willing and ready to swim the seething chasm, but this risk was not thought expedient as yet. Another boat launch was proposed, and a boat belonging to Mr. Vandernorst, just refitted and in thorough repair, was soon, by the aid of a large crowd of volunteers, floated across the garden to the point opposite the bathing-house from which the previous attempt had been made. The men who offered themselves for the risky voyage were Messrs. H. Nott Parker, John Roper, D. Todd, a colored policeman, and a fisherman—name unknown. The boat was launched and the brave men threw themselves into the seething waves to watch for a favorable moment to board. Two had succeeded in getting in, when a tremendous swell striking the boat on the broadside immediately filled her with water, and the next moment she was seen bottom upward and half crushed, being borne swiftly to leeward on the crest of a wave. At first not a sign could be seen of the crew, but in a moment more a head appeared, then another, and as the next wave came rushing along it bore the two colored men and Mr. Todd within the reach of the hundreds of hands, umbrellas, and sticks which were eagerly held forth for their rescue. In another moment these three were drawn dripping and half suffocated from the water. Mr. John Roper rose next, and appeared to be laboring to keep himself up. A stream of blood from his head soon explained that he was hurt and probably half stunned. The next wave fortunately bore him within reach of an umbrella handle, and, by the aid of this, he was soon dragged on shore. Mr. Parker was now the only remaining one, and all eyes were eagerly fixed upon the water watching for his appearance. After what seemed an age of suspense, he rose, and with a vigorous stroke, he, too, managed to get close enough to catch a friendly hand. The crowd, who had hardly seemed to breathe during this period, were now relieved of one anxiety, and again turned their attention to the tottering house. James McManmon, the son of the proprietor of the bathing-house, came rushing to the scene half frantic, and declaring that he would swim across to save his mother. He was prevented from doing this only by force. At this moment, however, another hero appeared upon the scene, a young man by the name of Harry Hansen, of the United States buoy-tender. Without hesitation or fear of failure he fastened a line to his waist and jumped over into the flood, and, breasting the waves, gallantly battled his way across, and safely reached the door of the bathing-house. A rope was then pulled over, together with a number of life-preservers, and the brave fellow started on a return trip with one of the children in his arms. This trip was also made with success, and the little girl, barring the quantity of salt water she had swallowed, was none the worse for it. The wind now, as if by magic, lulled to almost a calm, and just at this auspicious moment two boats were launched, manned, and successfully landed at the bathing-house. All of the inmates were safely brought over amid the cheers of the multitude. With equal suddenness the wind started up again, but from a quarter directly opposite to that from which it had been blowing, and for a half hour continued with fearful force. This sudden change brought hown the left wing of the house, and a few moments later the right wing sank back and settled four or five feet under water.

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN.

The death was lately reported, says the London *Echo*, of a Republican journalist, Napoleon Gallois, whose claim to notice consists mainly in the fact that he was a fair specimen of an honest political enthusiast of the French type, content to sacrifice advancement to principle, and amply consoled for all consequent privations by the utterance of a *mot*. His one chance of a rise in life occurred in September, 1870, when the Empire fell. He then had friends at the Hotel de Ville, who determined to do something for a thorough good fellow and an ardent Republican. But the appointments of Prefect and Subprefect had been quickly disposed of; besides, Napoleon Gallois would not leave Paris, and the next good thing that came to hand happened to be the governorship of the political prison of Ste. Pelagie. To this Gallois was accordingly appointed. He at first acquiesced in the arrangement, but, on reflection, wrote to the Government of the National Defense to decline the appointment. "In the first place," he said, and one can imagine with what unction the speech was delivered, "Republicans are made to be prisoners, not jailors; in the second place, there should be no such thing under Republican rule as a prison for political offenders."

THE PARIS PRESS.

ITS "REGULATIONS" UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

A DEBATE IN THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENCE—THE "COMMUNICATION" TO THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS—THE PRESS LAWS AND THE ELECTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

The Committee of Permanence had its fourth session yesterday, under the Presidency of the Comte Benoist D' Azy. Three Ministers were present—the Duc Decazes, Gen. Chabaud La Tour, and M. Grivart, Minister of Commerce. M. De Kergalay opened the session by making a correction in the previous report.

M. Tirard—I have the honor to bring the last session before the mind of the Honorable Minister of the Interior, when he declared that in the absence of a law upon the press he was obliged to apply the laws of the state of siege; and that this necessity was all the greater on the eve of the electoral period, and that the moment was inopportune to go back upon the decisions of his predecessors. For our part we persist in thinking, on one hand, that the existing laws are sufficient for the control of the press; on the other hand, that it is only another reason for giving liberty to the press that we are on the eve of our elections. The declaration of the Minister left us no illusions, and we have not been surprised at his new rigors of the past few days. A journal has been suspended, another suppressed, and the sale of four interdicted upon the streets. But that which confounds us completely is the *communiqué* sent to the *Journal Des Débats*.

[The orator read the communication in question.]

The value of the *communiqué*, which constitutes a real warning, lies in the fact that the Government appears to have decided not only to stop invitations to disorder, but to prevent all discussions about its own acts. It is, in fact, a real confiscation of the right of discussion. Thus, for example, the *Débats* is reproached for this phrase: "Whoever is not for the Republic is for the Empire!" That is an appreciation which evidently may be erroneous, but which does not pass the limits of legitimate discussion. You complain also of the phrase: "The policy inaugurated on the 24th May has had no other result than to cause alarm throughout the country." Well, I tell you here that this is nothing but the truth, and that anyone has the right to say it. [Interruptions from the Right.]

MM. De Rochfoucauld, D'Aboville and others—We protest.

M. Tirard—Very well, and I maintain that it is the exact truth. Since the 24th of May business has been suspended.

The Minister of the Interior—I protest.

M. De Mahy—I do not comprehend the denials of M. Le Ministre. It was not the *Débats* which first said that; it was stated plainly in a celebrated passage read in a message by the Vice President of the Council himself.

M. Tirard—We have the right to say that, during a period of calm and tranquillity—

Voice on the Right—Calm! during the Commune probably!

M. Tirard— * * * the policy of combat gave rise to trouble and inquietude. I say that you exceed your rights in preventing the expression of facts which are within the domain of history. The laws of the state of siege, however large they may be, do not permit you to go that far. These are the terms of the law:

"The military authorities have the right to forbid publications which are judged of a nature to excite or to encourage disorder."

What is the law? and I ask if it is possible to find in the incriminated articles any excitation to disorder? It is not this, therefore, that you wish to strike; but what you do desire is to impose silence upon all who do not think as you do. You wish to strike these who dare to blame or to criticise your acts. It is, however, a right which belongs to everybody. Under the empire of universal suffrage, the electors have the right to discuss and criticise the acts of their delegates. I have the right to say that in forbidding discussion as you have done, you have been guilty of an illegality. Well, gentlemen, in view of our coming elections, such a régime is absolutely intolerable, unworthy a great country, and I should like the Minister of the Interior to say how far he intends to use his *communiqué* to the *Journal des Débats*, which has already spread alarm among all the journals, even the most moderate.

M. Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior—We sent the *communiqué* because the Government wished to protest against assertions which were contrary to the truth. It is a calumny upon the majority of the Assembly, which is not republican.

M. De Mahy—And how do you know that?

M. Chabaud La Tour—It is a calumny against the Government and its illustrious chief.

M. De Mahy—Does the Minister mean, with his own lips, to tell us that the Government is against the Republic?

Many Voices—Don't interrupt.

M. Picard—M. Tirard was interrupted enough just now.

M. Chabaud La Tour—We will not suffer any one to say, either, that the 24th May caused alarm in the country; it is not historically established. It can neither be said that the *communiqué* embarrasses discussion. We will not permit any one to affirm such a thing as that. Remark, moreover, that the penalty was extremely light; no punishment (penalty) was applied to this journal. The Government did its duty.

M. Tirard—If there was any one thing which would condemn the state of siege which permits the striking of a writer without even hearing him, it is surely such a reply as that just made by the Minister of the Interior. What! is it possible, indeed, to see a calumny in these words: "Whoever is not for the Republic, is for the Empire"? Assuredly the writer meant to say that two forms of government only were possible in France, and whoever attacked the Republic was forced to work for the Empire. I affirm that the Minister has made no reply to the question addressed to him respecting the standing of the press during the electoral period. The Minister has stated that the penalty inflicted upon the *Débats* was extremely light. It is possible, but it is none the less certain that the menace contained in this *communiqué* is of a nature to completely paralyze the press.

M. Ernest Picard—The state of siege is evidently an abnormal condition of affairs. No one will admit that the elections can be fairly held under the absolutely unequal conditions made for such and such departments. When you have to communicate your profession of faith, the statement of your political principles, to a hundred thousand electors, the best way, the natural way of doing it is through the journals. If suppression of journals take place, necessarily one side of the scale must tip up the other. Therefore, I pray the Minister to authorize the reappearance of the *Union Libérale de Seine-et-Oise*, the number of which that was punished having been laid before him by me. He could not have found in it even such an excuse as that urged in the case of the *Débats*.

M. Chabaud La Tour.—Hon. M. Picard is mistaken. The scale does not turn on one side more than upon another, since two journals were suspended at the same time—a Republican and a Bonapartist.

The Minister struck at the two parties opposed to his own, the Orleanist, and read an article to justify his measure. In one, he said, the Marshal was advised to *Fructidoriser* the Assembly:

M. De Mahy—I beg pardon for interrupting you, but it seems to me that you have made an error of confusion, and that the passage you cite was quoted from another journal for the sole purpose of refuting the argument.

M. Chabaud La Tour—It is true that the article was taken from the *Figaro*.

M. Calmon—I insist upon the re-establishment of the journals suppressed, not only in the case of the Republican journal, but the Bonapartist journal struck at the same time.

M. Lefévre-Pontalis—We must not leave the impression that this is the only Republican journal in Seine-et-Oise. There is another, and one which attacks me personally often enough, not finding me Republican enough to suit its tastes. It is the journal which sustains the candidature of M. Lenard with an energy worthy of note.

M. Picard—We know that, but it would be the first to demand the re-establishment of its stricken confrère.

M. Calmon—The *Libéral* is an excellent journal, and one which renders great service; but there is a place beside it for the *Union Libérale*.

The Minister resumed his reading of the articles of the latter journal.

M. Mettetal—These are culpable opinions; [turning toward the gentlemen on the left,] is it possible that you do not condemn them?

Several Voices—No! no! Not at all!

M. Chabaud La Tour—[The Minister finished reading, and said]: I have read you these articles—now it is for you to judge.

M. De Mahy—By no means! It appears to me that we have regularly-appointed Judges in France, and it is for them to judge.

The President—Do you wish to discuss these articles?

M. De Mahy—If we discuss the language of the Minister of the Interior we shall find a process with a direct object and aim, like those frequent during the Restoration.

The President—There were no processes of the kind under the Restoration.

The words are *procès de tendance*, which mean that the aim of the process is to prove what the Government wants to prove, and not to find an innocent. As M. Chabaud La Tour was one of the leading men of the time, he felt the allusion keenly, for M. De Mahy indicated sufficiently certain suits which took place during the reign of Louis-Philippe, when the Magistrates "were instructed."

M. Feray—I wish to recall the fact that on the same day the *Union Libérale* was suspended for an article in which it is impossible to find a *délit*, another journal of Paris published an article so violent that it caused a parliamentary incident. And, I add, the latter was only suspended for fifteen days.

M. Chabaud La Tour—I repeat that the time has not arrived for authorizing the reappearance of the *Union Libérale*, and that the Government has done its duty.

M. De Mahy—One would think, to hear the Minister, that there were no courts in France.

M. D'Aboville—It is impossible to leave this subject without speaking of the second suspension of the *Univers* through condescendence for foreigners. You remember that the *Univers* was suspended in March, causing a loss of 25,000 francs, for reproducing the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Périgueux, which was thought disagreeable to Prince Bismarck. This time it was struck for having expressed in too lively a manner, perhaps, a sentiment which, I think, must be shared by all. Have you not been surprised and indignant to see a Government which waited fourteen years before recognizing Queen Isabella, reigning over Spain by virtue of a law voted by the Cortes, recognize, after only seven months, the man who, placed in power for the first time by that Queen, seized it a second time by overthrowing her, and by throwing out of the window the national representatives? But it is much less the text of the article in the *Univers* that I wish to discuss than the motives attributed by the journals for this administrative punishment. It was said that the measure was due to the complaint of an Ambassador received the evening before; but this was at first denied, and when the journals maintained their assertion, giving as proof an article in a Spanish journal edited by the nephew of Serrano, and the letter of thanks sent to the Ambassador, it was not again denied. Did the Government apply of its own accord the severities of the state of siege, or was it ordered to do it? In either case it ought to demand reciprocity, of Spain in particular, when Frenchmen are insulted, when they are not murdered, and when they call France the "Duchy of Magenta."

The Marquis De Plœuc—I do not comprehend the haste with which a Government was recognized which had an origin as criminal as that of the 2d December.

M. Decazes—It is not possible to misunderstand the painful side of this incident, and for proof let me read the article. [Article read.] I should have preferred to send the question before the tribunals. Unfortunately the law of 1819 demands that offenses and insults against the chiefs of foreign Governments should be pursued only on their complaint. But such a complaint can only come from a Government recognized, and the Spanish Government had not been recognized at that time. Consequently no suit could be brought in the law courts. In Cabinet Council administrative measures were determined on.

M. D'Aboville—Thus an order was received from the Ambassador!

M. Decazes—"Orders!" I do not know what that means. I have never received any, and am not disposed to receive them.

M. D'Aboville justified his use of the word by quoting from the *Epoca*, where it was stated that the Ambassador had demanded the measure under penalty of leaving with all his legation. The consequence of this offense, he said, to close, would be to augment the number of voices crying out against the state of siege, and in favor of a return to the common law.

After a long discussion the Minister again declared that he had done his duty, and the incident was closed. I have given it at length as a curious commentary upon journalism in France under the Republic of MacMahon.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.

At Ilchester, in the County of Northampton, England, on Sept. 19, the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Butlin & Co., iron-works, Wellingborough, while digging for ironstone on the property of R. Arkwright, Esq., Knuston Hall, came upon a stone coffin six feet from the surface, the body of which was hewn out of solid stone, being in such a good state of preservation as to make it evident that it had been neatly dressed by the hand of some skillful workman. The lid or cover, composed of one slab of stone, was made fast to the body of the coffin by four wrought-iron clamps, fixed in the stone in the same manner as is usual in the present day. On removing the lid it was found that the principal bones of the arms and legs, together with a portion of the skull (to which was attached a small quantity of apparently light auburn hair) alone remained; the rest had returned to dust. From the leg bones was collected some fibrous substance, which on closer examination appeared to be a part of a burial garment. This burial ground on which the remains have been found is hard by a Roman encampment, and during the last twelve months, during excavations, no less than 200 or 300 skulls have been turned up, some of them very perfect, and in not a few of them the teeth were in a fine state of preservation. Other rudely-made tombs have been discovered, consisting only of pieces of flat stone, placed vertically, and surmounted by a stone slab. Several bronze bowls have also been found; two of them, which were beautifully perforated, were evidently used for culinary purposes. Coins of Faustina, Adrianus, Gratianus, Antoninus, and Constantinus have been picked up in the immediate vicinity.

HAYDEN'S EXPEDITION.

The Denver (Col.) *News*, mentioning Dr. Hayden's arrival at Cañon City, after a thorough and important survey of the Elk Mountains, says: "His individual labors have been of the greatest value to science, the geological structure of the range presenting many complications unknown to geology. Close inspection of Srpris Peak, Mount Daly, (named in honor of the president of the American Geographical Society,) Capitol Peak, Italia Peak, and the valleys of the Gunnison and Slate Rivers, reveal fresh mineral and agricultural information that will be of great value to those who contemplate crossing the range. The valley of the Gunnison, from the reports we receive, is undoubtedly the garden spot of Colorado; certainly no grander scenery, no more productive soil has been found west of the Mississippi. The expedition has, in the aggregate, taken the altitude of and located 800 peaks, traveling 12,000 miles, mapping the geography of the Sangre de Cristo, Elk, Uncompague, San Juan, Front, and Elkhead and Wet ranges. It would be premature, at this time, to state the number of important discoveries made; but the discoveries of hot springs, the movement of avalanches, the survey of glacial valleys, and the accurate scientific work by which a new base line has been laid down will excite an interest rarely characterizing explorations."

A SUPPOSED SKETCH BY REMBRANDT.

The *Courier-Journal*, Richmond, Va., says: "Art circles here are in quite a little flutter over what is believed to be an original work of Rembrandt, discovered by one of our artists in a picture brought to him to be cleaned and varnished. After the accumulation of the dust of years had been removed, this picture was found to be a color sketch of Rembrandt's famous group of Ahasuerus and Esther, bearing his signature and the date 1639. Judging from the characteristics of the sketch, all our artists and connoisseurs agree that it must have been done by the master hand of Rembrandt himself, as a study for his finished work. The owner of this prize was himself unconscious of its true character and value, and the history of how it came into his hands has not been made known. It is said that this color sketch would fetch a pretty round sum in England or anywhere in Europe."

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

A VIEW OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

PARTY SENTIMENT—BRADLAUGH'S CANDIDACY—PROBABILITIES—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

There are two or three seats in Parliament vacant just now, but there does not seem to be much general interest as to the way in which they are to be filled up. The Conservative enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone's downfall was hailed has somewhat declined, in consequence of disappointment with the performances of the present Ministry; but, on the other hand, there is no sign as yet of the Liberals plucking up heart again. There will probably be some fun at the Northampton election, where Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Jacob Bright stand opposed to each other on the Liberal side, with a Conservative ready to slip in through their rivalry. Mr. Bradlaugh is under the impression that he is the object of a permanent conspiracy on the part of the Liberals, and that they are continually doing all they can to keep him out of Parliament. He believes that Mr. Gladstone precipitated the last dissolution with the express object of taking advantage of the great "Iconoclast's" absence from the country; and no doubt he is equally convinced that Mr. Gilpin, the late member for Northampton, died just when he did in order to spite him. Mr. Bradlaugh, it seems, has an engagement to lecture in Boston within a week or two, under a heavy penalty, and this was, of course, the reason why Mr. Gilpin chose to die, and the Speaker of the House of Commons to go off for a holiday, just at this time. At first Mr. Bradlaugh was afraid that he would have to leave for America before the election took place, but he has now resolved to stay, and to throw himself on the generosity of his American friends for his breach of contract. The staple trade of Northampton is shoemaking, and it is on the cobblers that Mr. Bradlaugh relies chiefly for support. Although a person of extremely little intellectual ability, he has qualities which invest him with a considerable degree of influence. In the first place he is a good man of business, and keeps a closely posted up register of all his adherents throughout the country, so that he knows at any moment upon whom he can reckon for assistance. A few years ago, when the Government prohibited meetings in Trafalgar square, he called one as a distinct challenge to the Government, and held it in defiance of them. On this occasion he was attended by a chosen body-guard of stanch and stalwart supporters, armed with sticks, who were quite prepared to stand by him in any contingency. In the next place, he has a very fine voice, at once clear, full, and mellow; the sort of voice that, with dexterous modulation, tells upon an audience quite irrespectively of the value of the words uttered. For Mr. Jacob Bright to retire in favor of Mr. Bradlaugh would amount to an identification of the Bright school of Radicals with the atheistic and socialist school of Bradlaugh, and is, therefore, impossible. There are, in fact, no two political schools which are more bitterly opposed to each other. Mr. Bright represents the middle-class Radicals, who are anxious to have the support of the working men in their schemes for humiliating and pulling down the aristocracy, but who have no particular love for the working class on their own account, and are, indeed, very much opposed on personal grounds to their attempts to control the management of industrial enterprises. Mr. Bradlaugh, on the other hand, upholds the right of the working classes to be supreme in the community, and is quite ready to lead them in an attack equally on the middle and upper classes. It is probable, therefore, that unless Mr. Bradlaugh gives way a Conservative will win the seat. Mr. Disraeli is still wandering backward and forward between Balmoral and Bretby Park, and the rumors are of course renewed of his approaching marriage to his hostess at Bretby. He is going to the Highlands again very soon, and then, after all, to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone is supposed to be on a visit to Dr. Döllinger in Germany, but he does not seem to have turned up at the Bonn Conference on the means of uniting all the churches in one common comprehensive creed, which shall include everything without binding anybody to believe in anything unless he likes, where Dr. Döllinger has been the leading spirit. There is now every prospect of a prosperous year, with cheap prices, though perhaps rather a slack trade, and consequently it is likely to be politically a dull one. It is now certain that the harvest has been a sufficiently good one, and it is calculated that there will be a domestic saving of eleven millions sterling in the reduced price of bread. Moreover, the country will be a gainer to the extent of some twelve millions on account of diminished importations of grain from abroad, as well as on account of the lower price at which the quantity of foreign grain still required can be bought.

THE THEATRES.

The Winter season at the theatres may now be said to have commenced. All the principal houses are open, although some of them are occupied by casual performers, while the regular companies are starring in the provinces. The Prince of Wales reopens to-night with a contrivance of the "School for Scandal," which will, no doubt, be kept going till Miss Marie Wilton obtains a new play to suit her company. Hitherto she has been unable to find anything to replace the Robertson comedies, which are now, however, becoming rather worn out. Mr. W. S. Gilbert is said to be now endeavoring to supply the want. The revival of "Amy Robsart," and of part of our old pantomime, is made to do duty at Drury Lane until the production of a melodramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman," under the title of "Richard Cœur De Lion," on Saturday next. The everlasting "Mme. Angot" holds her ground at the Lyceum; the "Island of Bachelors," an adaptation of another piece of Lecocq's, toned down to suit English modesty, has just been brought out at the Gaiety; and the same composer's latest work, "Giroflé-Girofla" is getting ready at the Philharmonic. At the Opera Comique, a piece in imitation of Lecocq's style, called the "Broken Branch," is successful, though poorly acted and execrably sung. The production of Mr. Oxenford's translation of "The Two Orphans," a wild, sensational Porte St. Martins play, at the Olympic, promises to do well. It is simply a series of striking situations piled up one on the other without regard to dramatic verity or coherence, but it is well acted and effectively put upon the stage. For an English audience, however, it is too long. French people go to the theatre to spend as long a night as they can, and enjoy frequent intervals for a cigarette, or other refreshment, in the street outside. Here, however, play-goers do not care for more than three or four hours of anything, and nobody desires to visit the dirty pot-houses outside. At the Alhambra, which may now be regarded as a regular theatre, there is an adaptation of a French opera bouffe by Jacobi—"The Demon's Bride." Mlle. Beatrice is playing translations from the French at the Haymarket. "Lost in London" has been revived at the Princess', "Two Roses" at the Vaudeville, and "Field of the Cloth of Gold" at the Strand. Thus, of about a dozen theatres now open, six are supplied with pieces from the French and five with revived pieces.

J. H. B.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS.

HOW THEY APPEAL FROM THE COLLECTOR'S DECISIONS.

THE FICTITIOUS FORMS—THE AGENTS' GAINS—FRAUDULENT PRACTICES ON MERCHANTS—THE SYSTEM TO BE BROKEN UP BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

The recent letter from Acting Secretary Conant to the Collector of Customs at New-York, regarding the appeals to the Treasury Department from the decisions of the Collector, has called attention to the existence of a class of agents or brokers called Custom-house brokers. Mr. Conant's letter makes only a brief allusion to the practices of these brokers, and gives only a faint idea of the nuisance they have become, both to the department and the merchants whom they profess to represent. There are known to be reputable and honorable men engaged in the Custom-house attorneys' practice, but the greater majority of those that come in contact with the department appear to be a set of unscrupulous humbugs.

The nature of their business is not well understood here, as the only evidence of their existence which the department has is the uninterrupted flow of appeals which floods the Customs Bureau. These appeals are prepared upon blank forms, of which samples are given below, and the same blank is used to refer to every kind of case in which appeals are made. Generally, the only difference in the documents, after the blanks are filled, is in the use of the singular or plural pronoun, as it may be an individual importer or a company, in whose behalf the appeal is made. These blanks come to the department by hundreds and thousands, and generally the sending of them is the only action taken by the agents. So far as the department is concerned this would appear to be a very idle and useless performance on the part of the brokers; but it has been stated here, in explanation of this business, that for every appeal made, the broker receives from the merchant a small fee, varying from $2 to $5. It is also represented that they send their accounts monthly to the different merchants for whom they act, and it is supposed the accounts are allowed and paid without much examination, probably because it is feared these brokers may have some unknown influence within the Custom-house.

THE REMEDY.

The Treasury Department and the Customs officers would have no interest or occasion to interfere with these operations but for the fact that fictitious appeals interfere with the labor of investigating and acting upon appeals that are made in good faith, which the Department desires to examine and decide without subjecting importers to unnecessary delay. The officers of the Treasury are extremely desirous to transact business with the importers in a thoroughly business-like way so as to protect the Government, administer the law properly, and deal justly and promptly with those who have the duties to pay. The system of fictitious and irregular appeals, made for no purpose of which the department has official knowledge, interferes with the ability of the department to deal with importers promptly as it desires. The remedy, after all, lies chiefly with the importers themselves, who will find their own interests better subserved by making war after the granger fashion upon the middlemen. The officers of the Treasury here know of no valuable service which the Custom-house middlemen can do for the importers.

FORM OF FICTITIOUS APPEAL.

It has been mentioned above that the fictitious appeals are made upon printed blanks. Here is one of them which comes often to the Department. It will be seen from a single glance that the form is prepared for endurance, and is intended to outlive many generations of public officers. It has, for instance, a blank left for the name of the Collector of Customs at the port of New-York, so that any sudden and unexpected change of administration there might not deprive the firm of the use of the forms which it has doubtless printed by the thousand:

NEW-YORK, ——, 187—.

Hon. ———, *Collector of Customs, Port of New-York.*

SIR: We hereby protest against your decision, assessment, and liquidation of our entries below mentioned, consisting of certain manufactures of mixed materials, in part cotton and in part silk, the component materials about even, on which you assess a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem, as a manufacture of silk and cotton, silk chief value, under the last clause of the eighth section of the Act of June 3, 1864, and submit as the ground of our protest:

First—That the goods are not a manufacture of silk, or of which silk is a component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for.

Second—That they are manufactures of mixed materials in part cotton and in part silk; that they are known and sold as such, and as such are specially provided for at a duty of thirty-five per centum, by Acts of March 2, 1861, section twenty-two, at thirty per centum, and by Act of July 14, 1862, at five per centum additional.

We pay the duty exacted to obtain possession of our goods, and will hold you for the difference illegally exacted.

We request to have this protest apply to all future importations of like goods imported by us, and to have the duplicate of this, herewith filed, sent to the Secretary as our appeal. Very respectfully,

——— ———.

This form came to the Treasury Department some time ago, signed with the name of a New-York firm, the signature being made by a Custom-house broker or attorney. An examination of the case was made by the Government, and the firm, which is a reputable one, denied ever having made or authorized any appeal whatever. They were perfectly satisfied with the "decision, assessment, and liquidation," against which the attorney had used their names to protest. They were in absolute ignorance of any appeal having been made or intended. The department had sent for samples of the goods in order that an examination might be properly made, but the firm declined to submit any samples or make any contest about the payment of the duties.

ANOTHER BLANK.

Below is another blank form frequently seen in the department. This blank is also fitted for any administration, for it is directed simply to the Collector of Customs, New-York, and there can be no loss of blanks by any change of administration or law. It is much more elaborate than the preceding form of protest, and is universal in its application. It fits all administrations, all laws, and all kinds of goods imported.

NEW-YORK, —— —, 187—.

To the Collector of Customs, New-York:

SIR: —— hereby give you notice of dissatisfaction with the ascertainment and liquidation of duties at the rate of fifty per centum ad valorem on the merchandise contained in cases marked ——, imported by ——, per ——, from ——, and entered on the — day of ——, 187-, for the following reasons, viz.:

First—Because a portion of the contents of said cases being manufactures of cotton, of which cotton is the component part of chief value, is only chargeable with duty at the rate of ninety per centum of the duty imposed by section 12 of the act of June 30, 1864.

Second—Because a portion of the contents of said cases being manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for, is only liable to duty at the rate of ninety per centum of thirty-five per centum, under the provisions of section 6 of the act of June 30, 1864, as modified by section 2 of the act of June 6, 1872.

Third—Because a portion of said merchandise being manufactures of jet, or imitations thereof, is only liable to duty at the rate of thirty-five per centum, under the provisions of section 22 of the act of March 2, 1861, and section 13 of the act of July 14, 1862.

Fourth—Because a portion of said merchandise, being manufactured of glass, or of which glass is a component material not otherwise provided for, is only liable to duty at the rate of forty per centum, under the provisions of section 9 of the act of June 30, 1864.

Fifth—Because a portion of said merchandise being manufactured of glass, is only liable to ninety per centum of forty per centum, under the provisions of section 9 of the act of June 30, 1864, as modified by section 2 of the act of June 6, 1872; or at ninety per centum of fifty per centum, under the provisions of section 12 of the act of June 30, 1864, as modified by section 2 of the act of June 6, 1872.

Sixth—Because a portion of said merchandise, being articles composed of straw not otherwise provided for, is only liable to duty at the rate of ninety per centum of thirty-five per centum, under the provisions of section 22 of the act of March 2, 1861, as modified by section 13 of the act of July 14, 1862, and section 2 of the act of June 6, 1872.

Seventh—Because a portion of said merchandise, being manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material not otherwise provided for, is only liable to duty at the rate of ninety per centum of thirty-five per centum, under the provisions of section 22 of the act of March 2, 1861, as modified by section 13 of the act of July 14, 1862, and section 2 of the act of June 6, 1872.

Eighth—Because a portion of said merchandise, being articles composed of grass, not otherwise provided for, is only liable to duty at the rate of thirty-five per cent. under the provisions of section 22 of the act of March 2, 1861, as modified by section 13 of the act of July 14, 1862.

Ninth—Because a portion of said merchandise, being articles manufactured in whole or in part, not enumerated, are only liable to duty at the rate of twenty per cent. under the provisions of section 24 of the act of March 2, 1861.

Tenth—Because the commercial designation of the said merchandise and the rate of duty have been determined by the Appraiser, instead of by the Collector and Naval Officer, as required by law.

Eleventh—Because there has been no sufficient or legal examination of said merchandise to enable the proper officers correctly to determine the duty to which the same is liable under existing laws, we submit, under compulsion, to your ascertainment and liquidation, or demand, as aforesaid, and hereby give you notice that we intend this protest to apply to the above described entry, and to all future similar importations by us under the aforesaid Tariff acts, and also intend the duplicate protest, herewith submitted for transmission by you to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the rules of your office, to be a protest to you, and an appeal to him from your decision on this, and on all future entries, as fully as if formally made on each entry thereof. Respectfully,

This form recently came to the department as a "notice of dissatisfaction with the acertainment and liquidation of duties" on an importation of artificial flowers. It might equally well apply to the importation of imitation French broadcloths, watches, and jewelry of any kind, books, carriages, and dress-goods of all sorts, or, in fact, any kind or character of merchandise which could be entered at the Custom-house. It characterizes the artificial flowers as being chiefly manufactured of cotton, partly of jet or imitation thereof, a portion of glass, a portion of straw, another portion of paper, another of grass, besides other component parts not enumerated. If the protest had been against the levy of duties on an invoice of children's cabs, the same description would have been applied from beginning to end.

The forms are merely given as samples of the thousands with which the mail of the department is loaded. If there is any purpose in sending them which is not fraudulent, and is not based upon the intention to cheat somebody and to get money without rendering substantial service, the officers of the department have done great injustice to the senders. Nobody here has the slightest idea what honest or useful purpose is served by sending quantities of such stereotyped rubbish daily to the Secretary of the Treasury. As is indicated by Mr. Conant's letter, the practice will if possible be broken up, in the interests of both the importers and the Government, and appeals regularly and legitimately made in good faith will be promptly decided by the department.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

A PITTSBURG DEALER SENDING MUSKETS SOUTH IN LARGE NUMBERS.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Sept. 30.

Learning that arms in considerable quantities were being shipped South from the Great Western Gun Works, in this city, a *Telegraph* reporter called at that establishment this morning for further information. Mr. J. H. Johnston, the proprietor, said he had been getting orders for about six weeks past. The trouble seemed to have commenced down there about the middle of August. The arms, mostly muskets, were sent principally to the States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. In small towns they generally ordered from fifty to seventy-five guns to a lot. They seemed to be organizing in companies. The guns are some that Mr. Johnston bought up shortly after the war very cheaply, and he is selling them at quite low rates. Most of them are furnished with bayonets—generally with those long villainous-looking blades known as the sabre bayonets.

"In ordering them through the mail," asked the reporter, "is it ever intimated what is the object in ordering such large quantities?" "No," replied Mr. Johnson, "except in one letter, in which the writer said they expected some trouble down there, and they were going to prepare for it. My impressions are, however, that they fear an uprising of the blacks."

"Do they order many small arms?" asked the reporter. Mr. Johnston—Most of the orders are confined to muskets. However, occasionally they want a few navy revolvers.

Reporter—Do you send ammunition South also? Mr. Johnston—Yes; and it's very evident they mean business, for they generally order cartridges for the muskets. I recently received an order for 15,000 rounds of cartridges.

Mr. Johnston stated that occasionally he received orders for a better class of arms than the common muskets. As, for instance, he recently filled an order for seventy-five breech-loading rifles.

It occurred to the reporter that perhaps the authorities might interfere with this traffic, and as much was intimated to Mr. Johnston. To this he answered that there was no martial law in force, and he didn't see how the authorities were to interfere. The guns were his, and he thought he had a perfect right to sell them. He had sold, in all, from 800 to 1,000 muskets, and he expected to sell all he had on hand. He now has orders for several hundred guns, and additional orders are coming in.

MR. BROWNLOW ON THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Brownlow writes to the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Tennessee: "I fully indorse the course of the President in suppressing the rebellion in Lousiana. Whatever may be Kellogg's merits or demerits, whether he be an honest man or a rascal, he was the *de facto* Governor of the State; he had been recognized as such repeatedly by the United States Government, and the successful effort to overthrow him by the force of arms was clearly illegal and unconstitutional. No party can sustain itself before the American people which indorses the lawlessness of the Louisiana rebellion. Not only has the President the right to interfere to suppress such an insurrection as that which occurred in Louisiana, but the law makes it his duty to interfere for the protection of all citizens of all colors in their person and political rights, wherever the local or municipal authorities are unable or unwilling to give that protection. This brings me to the Chattanooga Convention and its platform. I have carefully read that platform, and it is liable to but one construction, that is—opposition to the Civil Rights bill. From reading the Democratic papers of Middle and West Tennessee, I see that they take this view of this platform. Of course I shall cordially support every candidate of the Republican Party for every office, from the highest to the lowest, who plants himself squarely upon this platform of hostility to the nefarious so-called Civil Rights bill. Let all candidates of our party take an unequivocal position of hostility to this measure, and they will largely contribute to defeat the abominable bill now before Congress, and recover the lost prestige of the Republican Party in all parts of Tennessee."

DEATH OF A WAR-HORSE.

The Cuero (Texas) *Star* has this obituary of an old Confederate war-horse: "On the night of the 6th inst. 'Old Charley,' the old war-horse of Capt. Friend, died. He died suddenly, full of years and honors. He came into the possession of Capt. Friend on the 26th of March, 1862. He was then in the artillery service at Corinth, Miss., and by an exchange of horses he became a member of Company E, Eighth Texas Cavalry. A few days after he fought his first fight in the swamps around Shiloh; then following the fortunes of Gen. Forrest in his raids into Tennessee and the invasion of Kentucky, and after that the various campaigns of Gens. Wheeler and Wharton, particularly in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and many others equally as fierce, but of smaller magnitude, and doing duty in every Confederate State east of the Mississippi River, except Florida and Virginia. Encountering heat and cold, hunger and thirst, he proved himself every day to be a patriot and a soldier. He was at the end of the war the only survivor of some sixty horses belonging to his company at the time he entered it, and by a reasonable calculation, he must have been ridden in the service over 12,000 miles. There is scarcely a member of the Terry Regiment who does not remember him, and who will not mourn his death."

THE BLUE GRASS REGION.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF CYNTHIANA.

THE TOWN BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE WAR—MOBBING AN ABOLITIONIST—KENTUCKY CHARACTERISTICS—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

Times make great changes in the social and domestic world, and no where is this more perceptible than in the town of Cynthiana, on the north edge of the Kentucky Blue Grass Region. I remember very well twenty years ago witnessing the mobbing of a Northern man on the main street of this place. He was not a criminal, had done no wrong to any one, but was suspected of being an abolitionist, and this startling fact was sufficiently confirmed when it was learned that he hailed from Cleveland, Ohio. I fail to recall his name, but never his pitiful and dejected look as he appealed to his jury with kind words, while eggs showered about his person in a storm. From that day to this has been a period full of historic events with our own and other Governments; revolutions and counter-revolutions have done their work, and history must tell to other generations the story of the deeds of this. Among the remarkable social, political, and domestic transformations, none furnish a more striking picture than that of the society of the section of which I write. In the early stages of the war, the same party who had engaged in outraging the person of the Ohioan hoisted the Confederate flag in the public square, within sixty-six miles of Cincinnati, where it waved in the most defiant manner until the town was captured by Federal troops. During the interval, two or three companies were organized and equipped for service against the National Government; and, subsequently, portions of these soldiers, with the aid of others under Gen. Morgan, raided the town and burned the better part of it. The lapse of a dozen years finds the spot, then devastated by fire, covered with imposing and substantial buildings, which would be a creditable addition to many first-class cities; a part of the local offices are in the hands of Republicans, with as intelligent a constituency as could be well mustered in the country.

There are no firmer friends of the National Union than those Southern men, who have always been such. The rebellion with its train of persecutions and cruelties tended only to increase their love for the old flag; and to-day amid the circle of ex-gray-coated warriors, their adherence to a united nation is as firm as ever. People of the East and North, with their higher education, and unlimited educational advantages, are entitled to no credit for risking their lives in defense of the Government. It costs them nothing to express their sentiments either on the rostrum or at the ballot-box. With us, just emerging from the degrading influence of slavery, and formerly subject to the rule of an upper ten slave aristocracy, the matter is very different. The resolutions of '98 were read to us in childhood, committed to memory in our teens, and at twenty-one we swore by Calhoun and voted the Democratic ticket. Our early piety did not embrace the commandment "Love thy neighbor as thyself," irrespective of his political status; for how could we esteem the men who were "robbing us of our niggers?" Such was our training in general, and to deviate from these first lessons was no easy task, especially as the result was ostracism from that part of society which controlled business, and that on which we depended for employment. There are eighty thousand men—white Kentuckians—who, notwithstanding all this, are loyal in every sense of the term. Our ranks are unshaken, though we fight to the front and rear. Between two fires—the taunts of the Southern rebel and the derision of Northern fanaticism—we are marching upward and onward in the cause we deem right. Are we deserving of no praise for our well-doing? Give us peace in the reconstructed States; do not deprive us of our common schools by forcing the Civil Rights bill upon us, and in less than another five years Kentucky will be under Republican control. You may doubt this, but let me say we poll over double the vote now that we did in 1869, and our growth has been steady and healthy.

Our aim now, though we are borne down by what our opponents denominate "Sumner's heritage," is to fight to the cannon's mouth for principle; to preserve intact our organization, and to participate in every local and general political engagement that offers. Our anticipations are not that we will be victorious all along the line, but that perseverance will at last bring its own reward. It is this persistency that changed the Buckeye State's one hundred thousand majority for Brough to the election of the present Democratic Governor. It is this courage that prevented the nomination of William Gaston by the Democracy of Massachusetts; and it is this earnestness and steadfastness that converted the Republicans of Cynthiana from an insignificant minority to the position of a dangerous opposition.

I want to tell you, Yankees, about the sights of a county court day here. Some years ago, while in Illinois, I put up for the night at a hotel in Quincy, registering myself from Kentucky. The ink was scarcely dry on the register before I was addressed by my host as Major; a half hour later I was designated Judge, and actually before I got to bed the man called me "Squire." I hastened from his presence to my room, fearing that I would be compelled to draw the coverlet over the form of a Major General. I turned the tables on him next morning by addressing him by one of the titles which he had conferred on me, and asked if he was not a Kentuckian. "Certainly I am. Colonel," he responded, "from Clay County." This information was not astonishing to me, as the fact only convinced me the more strongly of the truthfulness of our local maxim, that "the fourth interest in a Jack entitles the holder to a distinguishing address." It is immaterial what you make it, you will find the owner at home with a kind word, be you friend or stranger, in response to your complimentary salutation.

I would rather risk finding a certain John Smith in New-York than attempt to find Squire or Judge Somebody in the crowd before me. Without the proper affix at the end of my tongue, the hunt would be as hopeless as the search for a needle in a hay-stack. There is another trait by which many natives of the State may be known, and that is whenever you see a man full of whisky prating about "my honor, Sir," "I am a man of honor," &c., put him down as son of this soil, not encumbered at home with a very large stock of the article of which he claims exclusive possession. Down South, copper lightning awakens "the best blood" pride, but with us the dead are dead, and we talk only of that personal characteristic—honor.

At 9 o'clock the bell summons litigants, witnesses, and all having business of a judicial nature to the Court-house, and, after the Sheriff commands silence, the docket is called, orders entered, and in a short time Court adjourns. This is usually followed by a speech from some person who cannot resist the temptation to address a crowd. This habit on the part of young politicians has so attached itself to the locality that, as Col. "Ad Thompson" said of Ex-Congressman "Harry Ward," "he would try to make votes at a funeral if there were any mourners present." At the end of an occasion like this, after the visitors have all gone, "And all the air a solemn stillness holds," one is tempted to say with Gray:

"The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

In a former letter, alluding to the canvass in the Second District, I spoke in very positive terms of the probable defeat of John Young Brown for re-election to Congress, by Mr. J. Davie, Grand Master of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State. He is an old-fashioned Democrat, and his prospects for victory were exceedingly good until he "fell from grace." Grand Master Davie belongs to the *ante bellum regime*, which still argues that negroes have no rights which a "man of honah, sah," can respect. Previous to this, politics in the Second were much muddled by the candidature of four aspirants—three Democrats and a Republican. Two of the former were willing to go into the District Convention, soon to be held, in order that that body might decide which should be regarded as the nominee, but he that fell in evil places was determined to make the race independent of all party considerations until the story against Davie became known. With that incident against him, his independence failed him, and now he signifies his intention to abide the decision of the Democracy, which will be in favor of the present incumbent, J. Y. Brown.

Edward Weir, of Muhlenburg County, is the candidate of the Republicans, and his clear record as a man and citizen will secure for him the united support of the party. The odds against his success cannot be overcome this year, though he will receive a larger vote than is usually cast on that side. The man who enters upon a race so hopeless as this, makes many friends in the sacrifice, even among the opposite party; and for Republicanism these forlorn hope campaigns are genuine revivals, not without ultimate excellent results. The victory must be achieved on this line if we ever conquer.]

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

SUFFERINGS OF A SMALL PARTY OF GERMANS WHO HAD WANDERED AWAY — EIGHT DAYS OF WANDERING AND HUNGER.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Sept 12.

John Lessig's surveying party has been operating in the country bordering the head waters of the Republican River. Among the party were several Germans, who are late arrivals on this side of the big water. They were wholly ignorant of the English language. One day while encamped on the Republican, about 130 miles from Denver, six of these Germans wandered off and got lost. This was about the 24th of August. The first and second days the six men stuck together. The second night they disagreed as to the direction to be taken. Three of the party were for going straight ahead, but the others wanted to retrace their steps. In the morning they separated. The three who turned back reached camp that night, foot-sore and hungry. The next day work was suspended and all hands joined in the search for the three lost men. Unremitting search was continued for four or five days. Finally the surveyors resumed work again. It was supposed that the men had perished from starvation or had been killed by the Indians. A day or two afterward, Capt. D. K. Kimberly, well known in this city, and Mr. J. Fahinger, were running a line, when to their great surprise two men, who at first were thought to be Indians, but who proved to be of the lost party, appeared over a ridge a long way off. When they saw Kimberly and Fahinger they wrung their hands for joy and hastened to them.

They managed, mainly by gesticulation, to give their discoverers to understand that their comrade, being too weak to walk, had been left by a pool of water ten or fifteen miles away. Capt. Kimberly and Mr. Fahinger returned to camp and procured a team, and, guided by the two men, drove to where the exhausted man had been left.

They had been wandering eight days, and they calculated that they had traveled twenty miles in all directions from a given point. There was but one gun in the party, and only four loads of ammunition. The fourth day out, or the day after the separation above referred to took place, they found about a pint of muddy water in a hole made by a buffalo's foot. As they had no cups with them, they clawed away the dirt until they could get their mouths down to the water, which was generously but very equally shared between the three. The four loads of ammunition were used with the utmost economy. When discovered they had two loads remaining. With one of the other two they had killed an antelope. This happened only an hour or so before the meeting with Kimberly and Fahinger. For days before they had subsisted on raw frogs. These were caught at the stagnant pool, or puddle, where the third man of the party was found. The men had no matches, and consequently could cook nothing. As for the frogs, they were licked up skins and all, and were found rather palatable. At the stagnant pool a tin pail was found. It looked as if it had lain out doors for years. Near by stood a slender cottonwood, the only tree in sight, and one of the men climbed this and trimmed off its branches to the top, and then tied his white shirt to the tip, in hopes that it would be seen and lead to their discovery and rescue. All the men, when found, looked like skeletons, and were objects worthy the deepest pity. There were deep, black furrows under the eyes and across the cheeks, and the flesh on their feet was worn to the quick, so that every step was accompanied by a sigh of pain. Their hunger, of course, was of the ravenous kind, and they begged piteously for food, but they were allowed nothing but small quantities of antelope soup, at regular intervals, for a day and a half, or until they recovered strength.

On Sept. 1, another German belonging to Lessig's party left camp for the purpose of killing a buffalo. The last seen of him he was striking out for a herd that were feeding on a hill several miles away. He never returned, and the rest of the party think he wounded a buffalo, and was attacked and gored to death by the ferocious beast.

HAZING.

The renewed expression of opposition to hazing at Harvard College elicits the following from the Boston *Traveller*: "The prevalent ideas concerning hazing entertained by mothers and by men who have not passed through a college course are generally erroneous. Within the last fifteen years there have been several cases where all hazing arose from the assurance and—to use an expressive college term—'cockiness' of the Freshmen. We remember one case in particular, where the better element of a class, by direct agreement, did no hazing whatever for the first three months in the term. This is generally about the limit in which hazing occurs. The Freshmen were a little astonished, and, it would really seem, were disappointed, because they were not 'roughed' or 'hazed.' At first some of the fledglings began to say, 'The Sophomores dare not haze us; we are too strong for them,' &c. Then, growing bolder, they sent challenges and committed acts which, according to college ideas, were indignities upon the Sophomores. Such acts were the stealing of 'class notes' and fastening them upon the trees as 'trophies from the class of 18— taken by the class of 18—.' Juniors and Seniors began to laugh at the Sophomores and to hint that there was considerable truth in the assertion that the 'Sophomores did not dare,' &c. Other acts followed and for a time the Freshmen really hazed the Sophmores. At last the older class could not stand it any longer and the Freshmen were visited by the Sophomores with considerable fervor, the whole class joining in the visits. This is only one instance of many, and we do not know but advice is as much due to Freshman as to Sophomore. Harvard College has been for the past two years as quiet in regard to hazing as the most timid mother could wish, and we doubt not the good example set by the upper classes, and the appeal of the college, will be answered by good order and gentlemanliness henceforth. Fun, young gentlemen, without wrong doing, should be the motto."

FAMILY UNION AT A GRAVE.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the searchers for coincidences will seldom find a more singular instance than was afforded by a funeral gathering in that city Sunday. The wife of Mr. Edwin Warner, of Boston, died in that city, and her body was on Sunday afternoon laid to rest in Springfield. To pay the parting honors there had gathered all her own family, including Mr. and Mrs. Friedenburg, (her father and mother,) and seven brothers and sisters, who met all together, as it chanced, for the first time in their lives; and all the Warner family, also numbering nine individuals, who likewise strangely happened never before to have met together all at once. The series of duplications—each family, through the visitations of life and death, brought to the same number, nine; each now consisting of an aged father and mother and seven children; each thus gathering all its surviving members for the first meeting face to face—can in the nature of things be very rarely paralleled.

THE MENNONITES IN KANSAS.

The following paragraph is from the Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* of Sept. 27: "There appears to be no mistake about the immense immigration of Mennonites into Kansas, of which the telegraph has been advising us for the past few days. Their advertisement in our local column for a large number of work horses, oxen, and cows, indicates business. About 2,000 of these people have come into the State in the last few weeks, and thousands more are on the way. They are a hardy, industrious, well-to-do class of people, and will be a valuable acquisition to our population. The advertisement referred to calls for 300 head work horses, 400 fresh milch cows, and fifty yoke work oxen."

WESTERN LOUISIANA.

A FERTILE AND INTERESTING COUNTRY.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO BRASHEAR CITY—THE LA FOURCHE DISTRICT—FLOODS AND THEIR EFFECTS—THE OLD FRENCH SETTLERS—NATIVE-BORN CITIZENS WHO DO NOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

Let the reader suppose himself at New-Orleans. Crossing the Mississippi, broad, deep, and swift at this point, with waters of a turbid brown hue, to Algiers, he may take a train for Brashear City, upward of sixty miles westerly. He will pass, intermediate, through the "Louisiana lowlands low" of the doleful negro melody, a very low-lying region of thick swamps and forests, abounding in reptile and insect life, and covered with a luxuriance of wild tropical vegetation. The trees are festooned with great draperies of Spanish moss, wreathed and drooping from limb to limb; the forests are densely filled with rank vegetable growths of various kinds, notably the palm-bush, spreading out like a fan, which form barriers against the explorer only to be broken down by patient labor with the ax. Alligators show their misshapen bodies in the streams, and many varieties of serpents abound. The country between Algiers and Brashear seems dreary enough seen from the car windows; but here in this La Fourche district are found some of the most productive lands on the continent. This part of Louisiana is intersected with bayous, which are, strictly speaking, secondary outlets of the Mississippi, branching off from the parent stream, and carrying its surplus waters down to the Gulf. There are several of these between Algiers and Brashear—Bayous La Fourche, Bœuf, Des Allemands, and Ramos—and along each side of them is a strip of alluvion, which raises the largest sugar crops in the world. These lands, under a high state of cultivation, contrast strongly with the adjacent swamps and forests. The ancient town of Thibodeaux, situated on the westerly bank of La Fourche, about three miles above the railroad crossing, has a quaint, Old-world appearance to the tourist, and its name is still suggestive to me of a dinner which I ate at an inn there in 1863, when I was unable to name a single dish, so disguised were they all by French cookery.

The inhabitants of this region have been the chief sufferers by the late disastrous floods. The country presents a very strange appearance to the Northern eye, as it actually lies below the surface of the bayous when at high water, and enormous banks of earth, called levees, are raised upon either side to prevent the overflow of the stream. Those along the La Fourche were at the time I write of ten or twelve feet in height, and of great thickness at the base, sloping from each side to a width of two or three feet at the top. A convenient footway is found along the top of the levee, by which the dust or mud of the road below is escaped; and, oddly enough, sure-footed horses are often ridden along this elevation. It seemed hazardous to me at first; but the animal that I rode soon became used to it, and in fact I never heard of any accident occurring from the use of the levee summit by equestrians, though a stumble might roll both horse and rider into the bayou. It is even as Shakspeare says—

"How use doth breed a habit in a man!"
—And pray why not in animals as well?

Crevasses, or the bursting of the water through weak places in the levee, thus causing large inundations, have been common in Louisiana since it was first settled. I was witness to one of these floods in the vicinity of Thibodeaux in 1863. Nothing can present a better illustration than a crevasse of the inability of man to cope with the forces of nature; nor can there be a more desolate scene than that produced by it. The bayou rushes in a seething, roaring torrent through the break, which is fast widened by its force, and bidding defiance to the attempts to check it made by an army of negroes with shovels, it pours over the adjoining plantations and quickly submerges them to a depth which varies with the extent of the crevasse and the area of country flooded. The eye ranges over an extent of many acres which was yesterday green with stalwart ranks of sugar-cane, and sees only a wide waste of water, broken here and there by the plume of some tall cane-stalk rising above the surface, and, perhaps, by the chimneys and the roofs of the submerged plantation houses and cabins.

Brashear City—so called from the old French family which here had their plantation—is, or was, an unattractive collection of cabins, and a wharf on Berwick Bay, an expansion of the Atchafalaya River, which reaches down to the Gulf below. The railroad was projected to continue to Texas, and will some day if it does not now. Besides the Atchafalaya River, Bayou Teche also embouches into Berwick Bay, and steam-boats ascend it to New-Iberia, some forty miles up. The Teche is not, strictly speaking, a bayou, as it does not debouch from the Mississippi, but has an independent fountain. It flows from a point far above New-Iberia in a general south-westerly direction to the bay; above it there are prairies of several miles in width, and other streams, some emptying into the Gulf and others into the Atchafalaya; and as the traveler pursues his way northward in this trans-Mississippi region, he finds that the country loses its low, swampy appearance, and rises into wide and high forest, plantation and pasture land until he reaches the Red River, the drain of a vast extent of country into the Mississippi.

It was my fortune, during the war, to traverse the road from Brashear City to Alexandria on the Red River, a distance of 140 miles, as the crow flies, but much further by road; and I can recommend to the reader in search of the new, the strange, and the picturesque in our own country, no better route to travel. From the Bay to New-Iberia, along the Teche, the country is fitly known as the "Garden of Louisiana." The soil is as productive as that of the La Fourche District, and cane-plantations are to be seen miles in extent. Magnolias and roses perfume the air without stint, and from frequent groves of rich, dark green, the bright red cheeks of the orange peep forth. The banks of the Teche are studded with beautiful mansions, the brilliant white with which they are painted contrasting finely with the green of the foliage about them. Some are built near the road, with gardens and grounds extending down to the bayou; others are built so near it that the verandahs in the rear overhang the water, and from them you may watch the alligator splash in the water below, or toss a pebble on the deck of the passing steam-boat. The Teche, like all these streams, is narrow; in places only wide enough to allow two boats to meet and pass. I remember some localities where the broad oaks on opposite banks send out their branches so far that the parasitic moss leaps from one to the other, and canopies the stream. Ascending the Teche in a boat the traveler is involved in a continual surprise. A great green bank of foliage will appear directly ahead, and seem to end the stream; but as the bow of the boat touches it the channel of the bayou is discovered to the right or left, and a new vista opens, apparently, but never in reality, also closed by a dense barrier of green. And so, for miles and miles you may ascend this sinuous and picturesque stream, and if it be by night, the rich notes of the mocking bird and wild hootings of the owl will serenade you from overhead.

The war did not spare either the La Fourche or the Teche region. Fierce and many were the encounters between the armies and detachments in 1862-3-4 along that great arc of a circle which might be drawn from Alexandria westerly around to Algiers. But let us invoke with Virgil,

"Procul, O procul, este profani!"

The situation is too lovely to be thought of in connection with the sword and torch.

Passing beyond New-Iberia, we reach a succession of villages, extending, with intervals of a few miles, to the Red River. St. Martinsville, Vermilionville, Opelousas, Washington, Cheyneyville, are generally lazy, sleepy places; and besides them there are some inconsiderable hamlets on the road. Riding through the street of any of these places in the heat of the day, you will find it almost entirely deserted. The blinds of the houses are all close drawn, and there is no sign of life, save perhaps a solitary negro or mule. If you are fortunate enough to have the privilege of dining in some private house, you will not fail to find suspended over your head from the ceiling a wooden fan, with a sweep, swing-fashion, the whole length of the table, worked by a negro girl behind your chair. Few Louisiana houses are without this curious and useful article, its object being to keep off the flies, and to create a current of refreshing air. For your first course you will doubtless have placed before you gumbo, a rich and palatable soup, made of vegetable ingredients, which I will not venture to enumerate. You will be fortunate if your host understands English; a very large percentage of the population in this region embraces the first generation succeeding French emigrants, and the emigrants themselves, who have never learned a word of English. The negroes, however, know both French and English, and can always interpret. You will hardly fail to get a chicken for your dinner; the country is prolific in them; and your dessert will probably be sliced oranges or green figs with sugar. The homely but hearty pork and sweet potatoes which come between need not be largely descanted upon.

The inhabitants of Western Louisiana, especially the French and those of French extraction, are extremely hospitable. I found them almost invariably so, even during the war. They claimed at the time, sincerely, I presume, to be entirely neutral; and the tricolor hanging from a verandah was a frequent sight as our army passed. I do not think they have very correct notions of the character of our Government or institutions, or any particular affection for either. They are very much the same people that inhabited Western Louisiana in the early years of the present century, when it was still a colony of France. Their appearance, language, habits, and nomenclature are all French; and it will be after the present generation has passed away that they become Americanized in any of these particulars.

This is a state of things rather surprising to the tourist from the North, but an instant's reflection will show him that it is the natural result of a well-defined cause. Louisiana was settled by the French as late as 1699, and a large French emigration thither has since prevailed. The original emigrants were in many cases aristocratic and wealthy. This, in New-Orleans, and the isolation of all those who settled west of the Mississippi, naturally caused a clannishness among them that has hardly been broken to this day. They are polite, cordial, hospitable—and yet as French in all respects as though you were visiting them on the Seine or the Loire. Time is still wanted to blend them with our American nationality.

I must not close without a mere mention of the romance of Western Louisiana, in the lives and labors of the early French explorers and missionaries, who brought the sword and the cross hither, and here labored and died; nor must I fail to remind the reader that along and above the Teche were the localities to which the Acadians emigrated upon being harshly driven from their Newfoundland home. The inhabitants there, in fact, are, by the residents of other descent, commonly called 'Cadians, with a barbarous pronunciation in two syllables, which is not calculated to apprise even the most learned of the derivation of the word. And we may easily believe that there are many descendants of those hapless exiles, Gabriels and Evangelines, whose true story was not told in Longfellow's touching verse, living to-day in as great felicity as is vouchsafed to any human beings in the region which the poet thus truthfully apostrophizes:

"Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of fruit-trees;
Under the feet a garden of flowers, and the bluest of heavens
Bending above and resting its dome on the walls of the forest.
They who dwell there have named it the Eden of Louisiana."

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

As the steamer Canada, of the National Line, was coming into Boston lower harbor Sunday, says the *Post*, she encountered a very heavy fog, and was at that time sailing along at about eleven knots an hour. Shortly after this the chief officer went forward to see that the anchor was in proper trim for dropping at Quarantine, and several men were set at work preparing it. Everything not progressing satisfactorily, the chief officer seized a rope himself, but a sudden jerk caused him to lose his balance and in a twinkling he was overboard. The cry was at once raised, "Man overboard!" and an order to reverse the engine was on the instant telegraphed by Capt. Sumner to the engineer, but although the huge vessel was stopped in an almost incredibly short time, so great was her momentum that she was carried a long distance beyond the struggling man. Fortunately when the alarm was first given the boatswain had seized a life buoy, and this had been thrown to the sinking man, who was unable to swim. Just before the vessel passed out of reach of him, a look-out sprung into the rigging at the same time also, and, although the fog soon hid the chief officer from sight, the direction in which he disappeared was not lost, and a life-boat was thus directed to his rescue. Just before the boat returned to the ship, by some accident the plug in the bottom was knocked from its place, and the life-boat came near swamping. In the end, however, the whole party go safely on board again to the great delight of the passengers, some of whom had been weeping and praying alternately during the whole of the thrilling adventure. The chief officer is not particularly the worse for his involuntary wetting, but that his life was saved is more than his brother officers expected, and he will probably be careful in future how he ventures near another playful anchor.

JUDGE REAGAN WITH A FIREBRAND.

Hon. John H. Reagan, who was called Postmaster General of the Southern Confederacy, and who is now a Democratic candidate for Congress in Texas, made a speech in Jacksonville, that State, a few days ago, which the Galveston *News* reports. We quote the concluding paragraph: "I shall endeavor to do everything to promote the interests of my great State, but, while I shall resist undemocratic rules of policy, it will not be my duty to fight again the contests of the war. While representing your rights, it will be my endeavor to heal the deep wounds of the past, and restore fraternal relations. I would, however, not be silent when our war was charged as causeless, unjust, and useless. He depicted his experiences in the last days of the Confederacy, and said that in that trying time, when Mr. Davis was a prisoner, and he at last arrested, if the earth had then been filled with millions of tons of powder, he would, without hesitation, have thrown a chunk of fire into it."

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

The following sad announcement appears in the obituary column of the London *Times* Sept. 18: On the 2d of September, at Royal Crescent, Notting Hill, Edwin Windsor, the beloved son of Rev. Edwin Windsor and Mary Lambert Sandys Reed, aged four years. On the 3d of September, Mary Lambert, the beloved wife of Rev. E. W. Sandys Reed. On the 13th, Agnes Wilhelmina, daughter of Rev. Edwin Windsor and Mary Lambert Sandys Reed, aged two years; and on the 14th, Dorothea Mary Barbara, daughter of Rev. Edwin Windsor and Mary Lambert Sandys Reed, aged three years."

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says: "Mr. Henry B. Fitch, of this city, contemplates a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead, to be placed at Woodlawn Cemetery, in this city. It is to be of artificial stone, twenty feet in height, a single shaft, supported by a plinth, base and subbase, not possessing much, if any, ornamentation, but being of graceful proportions and noticeable on many accounts. On one face are the inscriptions, 'Requiescat in Peace,' '1874,' 'Erected by a Union Officer in Memory of the Confederate Dead.'"

IN THE FAR WEST.

NEW-MEXICO.

INCIDENTS IN A JOURNEY FROM SANTA FE TO FORT STANTON—HOW AN INDIAN AGENT WAS LOST ON THE PLAINS.

A Superintendent of Indian Affairs describes a journey from Santa Fé to Fort Stanton, as follows:

On taking charge of my office, it contained several letters from the agent of the Mescalero Apaches, at Fort Stanton, about 200 miles south-east from Santa Fé, urging an immediate visit from the Superintendent. Accordingly preparations were made, and the writer started to make his first visit to his red children. The "outfit" consisted of an ambulance, drawn by four mules, a driver, an interpreter, with some provisions packed in a box. Fischer, the German musical miner, with his violin, always called by himself "mine vife," solicited and readily obtained permission to accompany the expedition. A man from Fort Stanton, with his own horse to ride, also asked and obtained the privilege of returning with the company. All being in readiness, the journey began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 27, 1872. The route lay across the broken plains to the south of Santa Fé. Having arrived at the base of the Placier Mountains, we inspected the immense Placier gold fields belonging to the "New Mexico Mining Company." These mines are at present valueless, as there is no water in the vicinity to separate the gold from the earth. It is reported that with a sufficient quantity of water at least $1,000,000 worth of the precious metal could be extracted yearly for an indefinite period. Upon the same grant with the gold mines lies 25,000 or 30,000 acres of anthracite coal land. This is the only antracite coal known to exist west of Pennsylvania. Having traveled about twenty-five miles, Gallisteo, a Mexican town of 200 or 300 inhabitants, was reached. This place resembles most of the other towns of the Territory. It is built entirely of adobes, and has but one American resident, a New-Hampshire Yankee, who, with his Mexican wife, keeps the store, hotel, and bar-room of the place. At the house of this person the night was passed. Upon inquiry it was found that the drive for the following day should extend forty miles, to Buffalo Springs, as no water exists between the two places. An early start was decided upon, and accordingly daylight had not appeared when breakfast was over. The Fort Stanton man accompanying the party announced the fact that in consequence of his superabundance of flesh, he found himself much hurt by his saddle exercise of the day before. The writer proposed to exchange his seat in the ambulance for one in the saddle, which was agreed to. He rode in advance of the party, and pursuing his journey the writer had ridden about ten miles, when he saw at his right a herd of antelope. Hoping to secure a shot at them with his "five-shooter," he left the road and pursued them across the fields for two or three miles, wasting three shots from his revolver. Finding the antelope more fleet than his horse, he reluctantly returned to the highway, having, as he afterward learned, passed the road he should have taken while following the fleet-footed animals over the plain. Unconscious of his mistake, he rode on until noon, then dismounted with the intention of awaiting the coming up of the ambulance. Having made fast his horse to a tree, he lighted a fire and prepared to be comfortable for an hour or two. Suddenly the horse broke away and ran into the small timber of the San Dia Mountains, along the base of which the road lay. For two hours the writer made constant but ineffectual attempts to recapture his horse. Finally he returned to the road, and observing fresh tracks, became convinced that the ambulance had passed. Without delay he decided to abandon the horse, knowing that a failure to reach camp would necessitate his being without food or drink. Setting forth upon his desolate walk at about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, it was pursued without a halt until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Thoughts of the possibility of his strength failing before the camp was reached constantly obtruded themselves. Fainting by the roadside in that desolate country would be almost certain death, as it might be days before any person would reach him. Some time after dark he reached that portion of the road which enters a narrow cañon, since found to bear the name of "Hell's Cañon." The night became so dark that no object could be seen, even when brought close to the eyes. After traveling about two miles in this cañon, the writer, for the first and last time during his residence in New-Mexico, heard the tinkling of a cow-bell. Following the welcome sound he pushed on with redoubled energy, but as he advanced the sound seemed to recede. Nearly a mile was traversed, after hearing the sound, when it was again heard from the right-hand side of the road, leaving which the writer soon saw a light, which was speedily reached and found to be in a Mexican house.

The difficulties of the situation were not over with his arrival here, for the writer could speak no word of Spanish, and the inhabitants were equally ignorant of English. But by signs water first and supper afterward were secured, and full justice rendered to the refreshments, both solid and liquid. The writer desired a horse for himself and a mounted guide to accompany him in search of Buffalo Springs and his ambulance. After much effort the guide and horse were obtained. The guide was anything but prepossessing in his appearance, and when the writer saw him buckle on a Colt's revolver, he for a moment felt that there might be safer things in the world than a midnight ride with this swarthy Mexican, especially as he (the writer) had but two shots in his own weapon. But there seemed no alternative, and at once throwing himself into the saddle he dashed off in advance. After riding about three hours a camp-fire was seen, and the writer at once concluded that he had found his party, and dashed on into the camp at full speed, frightening the animals so as to cause them to break away. The next instant he saw a stranger before him with a pistol leveled at him, and heard the demand in English: "Who are you?" A few words sufficed to explain the situation, and it was determined that a halt should be made at this camp until morning. The writer lay down with no covering but his overcoat, with his feet to the fire, and slept soundly, although the Coyotes were howling in the vicinity, and awakened to find himself covered with snow. Before daybreak the writer and his guide were once more in the saddle and riding most of the way across the country where no track had preceded them. Buffalo Springs—at which no person then lived—was reached about 11 o'clock, the camp-ground found, the embers of the camp-fire still smoldering, but no ambulance and no party! The next town was twenty miles further on. The Mexican insisted upon returning; the writer determined to go forward, and to make himself master of the situation, mounted and dashed on as rapidly as possible. The guide was compelled to follow. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. To Jike (pronounced Tehike) was in sight, and presently the ambulance and the party were in view. Old Fischer at once said: "You has nodings to eat to-day?" and being answered in the negative, presently appeared with two tin cups, each filled with hot coffee, highly seasoned with whisky, the imbibing of which restored the tired wanderers in a short time, and a hastily-prepared dinner, to which a forty-mile horseback ride gave a most excellent relish, soon fitted them for the road.

Dinner dispatched, the Mexican paid for his own and his horse's services, and the ambulance having been packed, the party was once more on the road. A drive of about eighteen miles brought the party to the Mexican town of Pointe de Agua, where the night was passed. The following day a very hard drive of forty-three miles, made necessary by the absence of water, brought the expedition to the summit of the Gallenos Mountains, where extreme cold was experienced, and where one mule was taken sick, thereby preventing any movement until the afternoon of the following day. About fifteen miles were then traversed, and a "dry camp" made for the night. The fifth day brought the party to the Jicorilla (pronounced Hicorea) Springs, in the pass of the Jicorilla Mountains. Near this spring are placier gold mines, now worked by a few Mexicans who haul water from the spring to the mines in barrels. Could water in sufficient quantity be secured these mines would be exceedingly productive. But there seems no way to get the water except by artesian wells. The following day, after a drive of eighteen miles, during which the Sierra Capitan were crossed, Fort Stanton was reached. This most delightful military post, and the disagreeable Indians located near it, will form the subject of another article.

THE NEWARK REPUBLICANS

NOMINATION OF EX-GOV. WARD TO CONGRESS RATIFIED.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE OPERA-HOUSE—SPEECHES OF SECRETARY ROBESON AND HON. B. W. THROCKMORTON—A CAMPAIGN BANNER RAISED.

The Republican ratification meeting held last evening in the Newark Opera-house was in every sense an immense success. The place was crowded with a highly-respectable audience, composed of some of the best men of Newark. They were assembled to declare their desire to be represented in Congress for the Sixth District by Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward. The stage was neatly decorated with flags of the different nationalities among the inhabitants of the city. Two large portraits in oil colors, one of Hon. George A. Halsey, the Republican nominee for Governor, and Ex-Gov. Ward hung from the proscenium. The boxes were draped with banners, and the stage was covered with rows of chairs, all of which were occupied by the leading men in the vicinity. Besides the officers, whose names are given below and who will be recognized as prominent business men in their localities, were Hon. Joseph F. Sanxay, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly; Ex-Sheriff Geed, David A. Hayes, a prominent lawyer; Ex-Alderman Wilberforce Freeman, of Orange; Hon. Elias O. Doremus, Gen. William Ward, Postmaster of Newark; A. M. Condit, Postmaster of Orange; Col. A. F. Munn.

Long before the Opera-house doors were opened the sidewalks in front of it were thronged with people anxious to obtain admission. About 7:45 o'clock the Union Band played some popular selections outside and inside the building. When the doors were thrown open the people soon filled the house, and shortly after the officers and gentlemen above named took their seats on the stage. At 8 o'clock Hon. A. L. Bassett came to the front of the stage, and opened the proceedings by stating that they had met to discuss the situation in this perilous time, and to see to it that no encouragement should be given to the White Leagues of the South by the election of Judge Bedle to the Governor's chair of New-Jersey. He assured the audience that such an event occurring in New-Jersey would undoubtedly bring sorrow and disaster to the Republicans, black and white, in the South. He then related a little story illustrating the sad condition of the negro in that section of the country to-day, and besought every Republican in Essex County to vote and work energetically for Hon. Mavens L. Ward and George A. Halsey, He concluded by nominating for Chairman of the meeting Hon. Joseph F. Sauxy, of Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Sanxy was unanimously elected.

On coming forward the Chairman elect thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred, and immediately proceeded to pay a tribute to the long and valuable services of Hon. Marcus L. Ward, the nominee for Congress in the Sixth District. Mr. Janxay recalled the not to be easily forgotten kindnesses received from Mr. Ward in the hospitals of the South by our suffering soldiers in the dark days of the war. Many a father to-day prayed night and morn for blessings to descend on the head of the soldier's friend—Hon. Marcus L. Ward—who soothed the dying moments of many a son of New-Jersey. Further, the honored character of Marcus L. Ward was well known throughout the State by his acts when Governor, and by his loyalty as a private citizen. The people of Essex had, the speaker continued, two gentlemen to choose from—Marcus L. Ward, ever ready to serve the people for the people's good, and Judge F. Teese, who was only willing to let his name be used that Judge Bedle might be elected Governor of the State. There could be little hesitancy as to the better choice between the candidates. Hon. Mr. Sauxay next paid a tribute to Hon. George A. Halsey, the Republican nominee for Governor, whose high character was well known, and whose election was now regarded as certain. Judge Bedle, the opponent on the Democratic side, evinced little faith in his own chances, inasmuch as he took care to hold on to his judgeship, fearful that should he let it go he would be like the dog who dropped his beef to catch the shadow in the stream over which he waspassing, but missing both, swam to the shore a sadder, but a wiser dog. [Applause.] Judge Bedle was determined to hod on to the substance, and not to forsake his present substantial position for the shadowy one to which he has been nominated. [Cheers.]

Capt. A. L. Bassett then offered the following gentlemen for Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents.—Bloomfield—Thomas W. Langstroth, Horace Pierson. Bellville—James Van Rensselaer, H. R. Marchbank. Caldwell—Amos C. Gould, Moses P. Crane. Clinton—T. M. Ward, S. B. Hunt. Franklin—John Rusby, Silas C. Hay. Livingston—Judge Rufus F. Harrison, Moses B. Halsey. Millburn—William H. Parcell, Wellington Campbell. Montclair—Joseph Doremus, Melancthon W. Smith. Newark—First Ward, Charles A. Gisse, John Benson; Second Ward, Col. L. A. Barnard, William V. Parker; Third Ward, William B. Mott, Theodore Macknet; Fourth Ward, Sylvester H. Moore, Adam Hay; Fifth Ward, E. A. Osborne, M. D., J. L. Wiley; Sixth Ward, James L. Gurney, Rev. Samuel H. Hall; Seventh Ward, Nathan Hedges, A. H. Van Horn; Eighth Ward, Daniel Geary, Charles Koch; Ninth Ward, Joseph S. Tucker, James D. Cleaver; Tenth Ward, Enoch B. Woodruff, James Thorp; Eleventh Ward, E. M. Trowbridge, John Anderson; Twelfth Ward, John Tauwalt, Marcus Richards; Thirteenth Ward, George B. Jenkinson, Frederick Ahrens; Fourteenth Ward, James L. Hays, Isaac Champnois; Fifteenth Ward, Charles M. Theberath, Henry Warner. Orange—First Ward, Edward D. Pierson, Henry W. Egner; Second Ward, Peter Gerbert, R. A. Terhune; Third Ward, Charles A. Lightnipe, John L. Blake; East Orange, Daniel C. Whitman, Albert P. Condit; South Orange, Capt. A. J. Metz, Charles E. Lum; West Orange, John B. Van Wagenen, James M. Ward.

Secretaries. Newark—First Ward, Oba Woodruff; Second Ward, Abram Conover; Third Ward, John P. Jackson; Fourth Ward, Julius Seitz; Fifth Ward, H. C. Bleyle; Sixth Ward, Theodore Horn; Seventh Ward, Joseph M. Parcells; Eighth Ward, Edward McNaughton; Ninth Ward, J. Wesley Jackson; Tenth Ward, J. M. Mahannah; Eleventh Ward, Edward Bauman; Twelfth Ward, Jacob Smith; Thirteenth Ward, Ellis J. Payne; Fourteenth Ward, Thomas B. Smith; Fifteenth Ward, Ebenezer Harrison. Orange—First Ward, Thomas P. Bayes; Second Ward, George P. Kingsley; Third Ward, Jas. W. McChesney; East Orange, Stephen M. Long; South Orange, Ira C. Kilburn; West Orange, Charles P. Williams; Bloomfield, Charles W. Maxfield; Belleville, Robert A. Osborn; Caldwell, Marcus G. Harrison; Clinton, John Waterfield; Franklin, Alexander Phillips; Livingston, Stephen M. Peck; Milburn, Stephen H. Kitchen; Montclair, J. Ogden Clark.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, was then introduced, and, after the tremendous applause with which he was greeted had subsided, he said that he felt it his duty to deal rather with the great principles, which lie at the root of the political controversy just commenced, than with personal or local matters. He appealed to no prejudice nor stirred up any antipathy; he undertook only to declare the rights of freedom and their development. The audience had assembled about the most serious duty which devolved upon citizens of a great Republic. He spoke to them as citizens of the champion Republic of the world, the guiding star of the destinies of all mankind. [Cheers.] If the people failed through neglect to do right, they shivered the last rock of freedom for future generations. He was, however, willing to submit the Republican Party to the highest test. This is a nation gathered from the vitality of every land and every race, and it is therefore fit that the American people should be the representatives of progress. The influence of individuals is gradually growing less as such, and that of the organized Government greater. The tendency of our times was not toward the disintegration, but the consolidation of States and nations, as had been exemplified in Germany and Italy, and in the failure of the attempt to break up our own great Union. This tendency was a step forward in the great system of progress. As President Grant said in his message that the tendency to consolidate great masses of people under one form of government, made such government the representatives of the will of the great people. America as a champion nation, with a government by the people, of the people, and for the people, was bound to have an irresistible influence for good. Therefore, men could perceive the duty devolving upon them, and each one who exercises the elective franchise of the country should exercise it with the deep conviction that he was doing his duty to his family, friends, and children. [Cheers.] Secretary Robeson continued by saying that there were only two forms of Government in the world—the control of the many by the few, and the control of the many by the many. Along one of these two lines our future must march. Parties have no influence except where the people rule, therefore great parties are the organizations of the will of the people. All great parties in popular government are founded on great and vital principles. The progress of the people depended on the principles of the successful party, and no party was worthy of the support of freemen that did not evince in its practices a deep and unselfish sympathy with freedom, progress, and the rights of man. [Cheers.] The speaker then asked that the Republican Party be tried by that test, and be rejected or accepted as it was found recreant or faithful. The American people could apply this test, because they had been educated by severe trials during the past fifteen years, and had become accustomed to weigh these considerations daily as the members of a great government. The great Republican Party was willing to abide this high test, because it was founded upon a principle which lies at the foundation of governmental progress and prosperity—the dignity of labor. People might think that the party had been organized to destroy slavery and fight the great war. True it had; but it was also organized in the interest of free labor—the trouble which lies at the root of antagonistic governments. As long as the dignity of labor was the Republican Party's central idea it could not fail to progress, for, as each working man rose in his grade of life, the party to which belongs rose with him. It was a noble thought, that the achievements of each man made up the progress and developments of his race and nation. The only way to make a government successful was to open all the ways of advancement to the people. The Republican Party had made labor free. Every man working beneath the starry flag of the country was free to receive the wages of his labor. The Republican Party had given labor political rights and the possibilities of power. No country could afford to cherish in its midst a large population having no ambition, which, though a vice, seemed almost a virtue. Beside having given labor ambition, the party had given workingmen the opportunity to rise, and now it must protect labor, which is the river of America's wealth and prosperity, and is the foundation of its Government. What is called protection to industry is protection to labor. Americans had as many resources, brains, and industry as other people; therefore, prices of labor must be protected, so that the working man may have the means to make him a home, for on the homes of the people depends the solidity of a free government. Who could estimate the patriotism, intelligence and good principles which are engendered in comfortable homes? The price of labor, then, should be so protected that every man could give his family a good education, on which the future of American civilization relied and depended. It was necessary that the people, on whom the destinies of the freedom of man should be well and sounly educated. Speaking of tariff and protection, Secretary Robeson said that every county that had credit and manufactories to establish protected her industries, just as England had done, and was even now doing, with her steam-ship lines, which she protects from foreign competition by subsidizing them. France had saved her credit to-day by having protected her industries. The same was visible in Russia. This might be called class protection. But the least intelligent mind could easily perceive that while foreign manufactures were kept out of the country it insured the development of home manufactures, skilled labor, markets, and the growth of cities. New-Jersey was the richest State in the country because she had a market not only in her midst, but also on either boundary. The speaker next spoke on the redemption of American credit, urging that, if the country was to endure, it must live on principles of honor and right. No country could go to war without credit, so that if America did not pay the debts of the past she could expect nothing in the future. Whenever the country produced enough from the soil and the mines to pay its debts, it could resume specie payment. Therefore the development of native resources was absolutely necessary.

If the principles of protection were true the parties in New-Jersey claiming the suffrages of the people should announce themselves in favor of them in no uncertain voice. The platform of the Republicans of New-Jersey contained a plank in favor of protection. The Democrats merely asked for an equitable judicious tariff law. This is a very uncertain statement susceptible of interpretation by the Democratic organs as meaning home rule and Free trade. The Maine Democracy declared that a Protective tariff was unjust, wasteful, &c. Every other Democratic convention except Pennsylvania had given an uncertain sound upon this question. The Republican Party was organized on the principles of freedom and dignity of labor; the Democratic Party of to-day was not, for it had been opposing the Republicans for the last fifteen years. It was true that the Democracy claimed that the Republicans claimed that the Republicans had not done anything to save the country in the last war. What Democratic organization helped to save the Union? The speaker did not utter a word against old Democrats since the day when the guns of Butler thundered at the gates of Annapolis, and Gen. Dix set his face against traitors. The speaker merely wanted to say that to-day the Democrats set themselves against the principles which were fought for in the late war, and to-day the Democratic allies in the South, where, if the party can ever be, it must be revived, are in arms against the same principles. The speaker concluded with an appeal to Democrats to unite with Republicans to bring about peace and prosperity in the land. For so long as there were rights to secure for the people, murder to be put down, the mission of the Republican Party endured. Hon. George A. Halsey and Marcus L. Ward were the children of fathers who had toiled, and were the representatives of the working idea of the country. No man in the community deserved more than Ex-Gov. Ward, who gave his time and means to protect the families of the soldiers absent in the field during the war. Hon. George A. Halsey, also a man of the people, was the representative of their idea, beyond reproach, shrinking behind no position, not dragging the Bench down into the arena of political struggle. While not having any desire to stigmatize or attack Judge Bedle, the speaker felt constrained to say that no man had any right to so soil the judicial ermine by remaining on the Bench while he is a candidate for another office, and, added Mr. Robeson, New-Jersey will have occasion to rue the day that Judge Badle succeeds in the next election. Mr. Robeson took his seat amid loud cheers.

Hon. B. W. Throkmorton, of Jersey City, was the next speaker. He, however, did not detain the audience long, and at the end of his speech the meeting adjourned. Then, headed by the band, the audience proceeded to the corner of Market and Broad streets, where a Halsey and Ward banner was raised with éclat.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE COMMISSIONERS WHITEWASHED—SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM.

Before being discharged yesterday the Grand Jury presented a number of indictments, and the following communication in reference to the administration of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

New-York, Oct. 21, 1874.

To the Honorable the Judge of the Court of General Sessions:

The attention of the Grand Jury during a portion of its sitting has been taken up with examining into the management of the Department of Charities and Correction, and after a full investigation record with pleasure that in their opinion the Commissioners have endeavored to perform their various and onerous duties faithfully and for the best interests of the public, and while they find the prisons, hospitals, buildings, &c., under their charge well managed, would except the rooms of the City Prison, where drunk and disorderly persons are committed and confined, as entirely inadequate for the purpose required. The Grand Jury feel called upon to say that in their judgment the public interest demands that prisoners should be employed in working at various trades, and that the City should receive an income from such labor toward defraying expenses of the department, and believe that if suitable building or buildings were erected such an income would soon be derived, and they recommend such action as may be required to bring about that end, which, to the prisoners, would be beneficial, for with some trade they would be better fitted on being released to earn their own living, and more likely to lead better lives. The varied objects of this department—justice, industry, medical treatment and charity are so interwoven that we hope the time may soon come when any and all political interference with it will be frowned upon by all good citizens.

Charles P. Bendett, Foreman; William S. Corwin, Myer Myers, George A. Knott, David Hort, Henry H. Dyer, James H. Bell, Charles Moreau, Benjamin Albro, Stephen D. Peters, H. F. Rudolph, Alfred P. Arnold, Minot F. Winch; Isaac Heddricks, Secretary.

The undersigned members of the Grand Jury subscribe with pleasure to all the sentiments and recommendations above set forth, with the exception of the expressions contained in the following paragraph, viz.: "And after a full investigation record with pleasure that in their" (the above subscribers) "opinion, the Commissioners have endeavored to perform their various and onerous duties faithfully, and for the best interests of the public." And we regret we cannot conscientiously indorse the same.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Haines, John W. Campbell, Sr., No. 56 West Fourteenth street; Robert Morrison, No. 320 West Thirty-fifth street; R. Du Viner, E. Colgate, Shepherd Knapp, Jr.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A number of ladies assembled at Association Hall under the auspices of the National Temperance Society and the Woman's Temperance Union, yesterday afternoon, and were addressed in an informal and semi-colloquial way by Dr. James Edmunds, an English physician, on a short visit to this country. The subject of Dr. Edmunds' remarks was mainly the use of beer, wine, and other alcoholic stimulants by nursing mothers. The lecturer took strong ground against the use of these articles under all circumstances, saying that skillful feeding according to the system or physical condition of the mother was to take their place. The diet would differ, of course, with different women, but in general the same nourishment should be taken by the mother as that given to the infant. The baby must be regarded as a part of the mother—only so much additional weight. As the mother fared so would the child. If the mother lived upon a milk diet and those articles of food, like bread, which served to make milk, and which he, the lecturer, recommended, so would the child be nourished, according to nature. On the other hand, if the mother resorted to alcoholic stimulants to keep up her strength, she became a human distillery and distilled the intoxicating fluid into the system of her infant. Here the first stages of intoxication began. This had been sufficiently proved in numberless instances. Woman, therefore, had a great responsibility upon her for the character of the people of the next generation. It was she rather than the father who had the first ten years or more of the molding and forming of the mind and body, making up the character of her children. In conclusion Dr. Edmunds said that his experience as a London physician proved to him that the use of beer drove out all refining influences, more than any other agency. He believed in the total disuse of all alcoholic stimulants for nursing-women.

VESSELS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Republican*, of Sept. 29, says that the following naval vessels were at that date lying in front of that city: The Canandaigua, second rate, ten guns, Capt. R. B. Lowery, lying at the head of Girod street; the Worcester, second rate, fifteen guns, flagship of Rear Admiral Mullaney, Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the North Atlantic station, Capt. William D. Whiting, lying at the head of Poydras street; the Shawmut, third rate, six guns, Commander W. L. Howison, lying at the head of Canal street; the Wachusett, third rate, six guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor, lying at the head of St. Louis street; the Kansas, third rate, six guns, Lieutenant Commander Alfred Hopkins, lying at the head of Esplanade street; United States monitor Yuma, four guns, Ensign F. E. Green; United States monitor Ivis, four guns, Ensign Henry McCrea.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT WITH A STONE.

Thursday evening two lads, named respectively Patrick Maher and Martin Fallaher, became involved in an altercation on White street, near the glass house, Jersey City Heights. Words soon came to blows, and Fallon finally seized a stone and threw it at Maher. The missile struck Maher on the temple, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was removed to his home, where he now lies in a critical condition.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

RETURN OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER TO HIS PULPIT.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT THE USUAL FRIDAY EVENING PRAYER-MEETING—CONGRATULATIONS ON EVERY SIDE—BRIEF ADDRESS OF THE PASTOR.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher returned from his Summer vacation on Thursday evening, and last evening participated in the usual Friday evening prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church. Whatever may have been the character of the prejudices excited by the recent controversy in which Mr. Beecher's name was so prominently mentioned, the reception he received last evening demonstrated beyond all question that he possesses the implicit confidence and cordial support of the members of the Plymouth congregation. Indeed, it would be impossible to conceive of a more enthusiastic gathering than that which convened to bid him welcome, and while many may have presented themselves from motives of curiosity, their presence did not affect the general spirit of the congregation and its sympathy with the cause of the Pastor. Apprehensive of an immense assemblage, the officers of the church wisely directed that the proceedings be transferred from the regular lecture-room to the church building where the accommodation was so much larger, but even then it was found absolutely impossible to provide even standing room for half of those who sought admission, and it was estimated that several thousand. who came to hear Mr. Beecher, were compelled to return home disappointed. The church was opened shortly after 6 o'clock, but within half an hour it was filled to repletion and during the remainder of the evening the aisles and corridors were so densely blocked that egress and ingress was almost impossible. Mr. Beecher, accompanied by his assistant, Rev. Mr. Holliday, his brother, Dr. Edward Beecher, and his sons William and Henry, made his appearance on the platform at 7:30 o'clock, and he was greeted with tremendous cheers. The prominent members of the church rushed forward to grasp his hand, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and applauded, and amid the general plaudits he took his accustomed seat. There was nothing in his manner to indicate the nature of the ordeal through which himself and the Church have just passed through, on the contrary everything betokened peace and equanimity. The general prayers offered up on the occasion had no special significance, and by implication alone could be supposed to have any relation to the trouble in which the church has been involved. Mr. Beecher's address was distinguished by the same impressiveness and force which characterizes his discourses, and while his manner gave evidence of a deeper and more intense feeling, and was supposed to have a bearing on the scandal generally, not a word was saw which could be regarded as having a direct reference to it. The church was sufficiently politic to avoid any allusions to the subject, and its members only expressed their feelings by their cordial and unaffected greeting of Mr. Beecher at the conclusion of the services. Subsequently the Pastor attended a reception of the Ladies' Association of Plymouth Church, and after a brief social intercourse he was escorted to his own home.

The regular proceeding were commenced by Rev. Mr. Halliday, who announced that he had received a letter from a lady in the South which he could not read, owing to the fact that it was written in a very fine, though very handsome, hand. He meant to copy it, but had to go see a member of the congregation that was dying. It was from a widow with a family of four children, living in Mississippi, who was destitute and who asked for clothing for herself and her daughter. He requested any member of the congregation who had second-hand clothing to send it to his house, and if there was too much, he said there were plenty of poor people in Brooklyn who would be very glad to get it.

Mr. Beecher then advanced to the front of the platform and said: "I could have wished on returning to have met my people in the lecture-room, according to the old invariable custom, but I recognize the reasons which have made it imperative that you assemble here. And yet just as far as possible let us imagine this to be a simple meeting of a household of faithful Christian brethren who have struggled together in the great battle of life and who have come here neither to gaze nor to be gazed upon, but to worship and hold sweet fellowship, to strike the same old chords that have vibrated now for nearly thirty years; for this is the eve of the 3d of October, on which twenty-seven years ago, I took Pastoral charge of this church and society. It is a fit anniversary for our first Autumnal meeting, and in the beginning let that one name which is above every other name be the only One worshipped, the only One thought, and the only One whose presence shall shed light and benefaction upon this great congregation.

Mr. Beecher then called on the congregation to sing the 233d hymn. The whole congregation rose and joined in singing the anthem, and after some selections of church music had been rendered by the choir, Mr. Beecher offered up a prayer, after which he again addressed the congregation. He said that the outward man perisheth, and yet that the outward man was surrounded day by day by the things which are unseen. It was not the words that we spoke in our friendship with men, but the discipline of the inward man that went to make up the interior life of the Christian. It was not the things that we see around us in the world; the houses, and lands, and furniture, and loving arms of men and women—were of value spiritually, but courage, fidelity, loyalty, patience, justice, and charity which were the inward virtues of the soul that were included in what was understood as the hidden life of every Christian. These were the inward qualities that went to make up heroic manhood. That testimony was the great principle by which the apostles lived, by which every great soul has lived in times of persecution, and has wrought great things under the mighty hand of God. It was by the recognition of the higher life that men were enabled to soar above the troubles that beset their path in this world. There were sorrows and difficulties innumerable to be encountered, and yet there was peace, love, and gladness for those who led the interior life, to which he referred How should a man bow down his head as if he were a prisoner wearing a chain, or a mark of bondage or disgrace? It was for them to fly away from all trouble, and lift themselves up from the visible unto the invisible, and though there may be any amount of trouble low down, they should go above the clouds. One thought, which was ringing in his heart like a bell, was this that he would be raised up by that Lord Jesus Christ, and that he should be present before God with his flock. The little children of his charge, the maidens which he had baptised and instructee, the young men now gathering the fullness of strength, and the old showinging with him the sunset of life, would meet together in heaven, and after twenty-seven years of his ministry it was an unexpressibly joyful thought that he was assured of the power of Divine love that he should not slumber in the dust, but that he would rise by the irresistible power of the heart of Christ. He would find an immortality, but he would be present with Him. The confidence and sympathy and acclamation of the congregation was sweet to him, but greater was the thought that when all shall have passed away and all struggles were over, he and they should stand together known of God, and rejoicing in a glorious futurity. God had seen fit to give to that church a discipline which was, he trusted, a prophecy of the uses to which He meant to bring them. He had laid upon them burdens which would make them stronger, and if he had put them to the grind-stone it was to sharpen them for the battle. Never in the history of the church was there such a responsibility to do God's work, and they should feel a deep sympathy for the tempted, for the fallen, for the sorrowing, for the sinful, and for the human soul in all its infinite variations of experience. It was for that church to have a sympathy like the God's to lift up and save the degraded. For himself he had no new Gospel, nor any new rules of faith to promulgate. He was just the man he had been for twenty-seven years among them, having but one single desire, as God knew his soul, and that was to do good to his fellow-men—a desire which was given him from his mother, for when he was born he was baptized into that nature, and itwas only becoming deeper and deeper in his constitution. In the year upon which they had entered he exhorted them to desist from seeking purely secular ends, but with a purer life to consecrate themselves to the service of Jesus Christ. Mr. Beecher concluded his remarks by invoking Divine benediction upon the congregation. On leaving the church he was loudly cheered.

ARREST OF A REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Mr. James C. Freeman, a real estate broker, of Westfield, N. J., doing business at No. 181 Broadway, was yesterday arrested on a civil suit brought by Mrs. Virginia Gardner, of Newburg, N. Y. She claims that he has retained money and securities belonging to her to the amount of some $20,000, which she left with him to be invested. Mr. Freeman, failing to give bail, was sent to Ludlow Street Jail last evening. To a Times reporter who called on him he said that he was much surprised at the suit. He had known Mrs. Gardner since 1869, at which time she had called upon him at his office, and had made inquiries about several pieces of property which she wished to purchase. She eventually did make several purchases, and made her own bargains with the owners. In no case did she leave any money with him to invest for her, but on one or two occasions she took bonds to him to make payments, and these bonds he sold and paid over the amounts received for them as she directed. She also made some exchanges for some other property, which Mr. Freeman understands she cannot dispose of at the price she anticipated, and he has been informed she has been advised to try to make him responsible for the deficiency. He says he does not hesitate to say that every dollar that has gone into his hands from her has been paid to her, or to her order, and that he has also loaned her money, leaving a balance in his favor, and for which he has vouchers and receipts. Mrs. Gardner always carefully examined the property she bought or traded for before closing the bargain, and Mr. Freeman says he understood she was usually accompanied by her brother in making the examinations. To a question as to the amount of bail required, and whether it would be given to-day, Mr. Freeman declined to make any answer.

LARGE FIRE IN GREENPOINT.

LOSS OVER $200,000—FACTORIES AND TENEMENTS REDUCED TO ASHES—FIVE HUNDRED MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a frame building occupied as a stable by James McKenzie, on Freeman street, Greenpoint, in the rear of Husted's soda-water manufactory. The alarm was given by Officer Shannon, and in response to the call the engine company located in India street, and subsequently the one on Greenpoint avenue turned out. Despite their united efforts, however, the flames continued to gain headway, the box factory of Messrs. Church & Reeves, and adjoining frame buildings on that side of the street catching fire and burning like tinder. By this time a stiff south-westerly wind had sprung up, and the frame houses on the opposite side becoming ignited, it soon became apparent that assistance would have to be called. Accordingly, Sergt. Debevoise telegraphed to the Eastern District Head-quarters for three additional fire engines; but, as some delay was necessarily occasioned before they arrived, nearly two-thirds of the tenements, factories, and other buildings on both sides of Freeman street were on fire, as well as several houses on Green street, Church & Reeves' factory extending from Freeman street through to the latter. The fire-engines were stationed at different points along Eagle, Freeman, and Green streets, and a steady stream was poured from each on the burning mass, while such of the residents along the streets as had hose of their own attached them to the water-pipes and rendered whatever little assistance was in their power. About 3:30 o'clock three additional fire-engines were telegraphed for, and so alarmingly had the fire spread by this time that a third dispatch was sent immediately after for the entire reserve force of the city. Meanwhile the excitement among the residents along the three streets named was intense. Men and women were seen at all points removing their household effects to the sidewalk or some friendly shelter, until all the streets in the immediate neighborhood of the fire were lined with furniture, while thousands, attracted to the place from curiosity, watched the progress of the flames from house-tops, windows and street corners, as they spread with fearful rapidity from building to building. The car stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad, a long frame structure located at the corner of Green and Franklin streets, were threatened for some time, but by a determined effort of the firemen the flames were confined to the building adjoining, and, with the exception of a little scorching and about $100 damage to the blacksmith shop, no loss was sustained there. Several other buildings were also more or less damaged, but, as a rule, those where the fire had made headway had to be abandoned as lost, and all the firemen could do was to endeavor to prevent the spread of the conflagration as much as possible. Unfortunately that section of the ward where the fire occurred is composed mainly of two and three story frame tenements, and, as a consequence, some thirty-four families were rendered homeless—for the present at least. But by far the most disastrous result of the fire is the fact that 500 workmen will be thrown out of employment, while the loss to the proprietors of the factories destroyed, although it can only be estimated at present, is very great, some being only partially insured, and others losing all their property.

By daybreak the fire was partially if not wholly under control, but it, nevertheless, continued to smoulder for hours after, and up to a late hour in the forenoon a number of firemen were engaged in pulling down dangerous walls and chimneys, and pouring water on the burning timbers.

E. C. Smith sustained the heaviest loss, his box factory on Freeman street, with the stock, valued at $50,000, being destroyed. He is insured for $12,000.

The factory of Church & Reeves, on Green street, with the stock, all valued at $35,000, is a complete loss, with the exception of the fire-proof building containing the boilers. The factory and stock are insured for $25,000.

H. J. Lewis's four three-story brick buildings on Freeman street, occupied as factories of different kinds, are also completely destroyed, his loss being $28,000 on which there is an insurance of $11,500. J. Hayes, a tenant, who used part of one of the buildings as a machine shop, loses on stock $12,000; insured for $6,000. Mr. J. Dore, cabinet-maker, also a tenant, loses $9,000, there being no insurance; and J. W. Booth, a wood-turner, loses $300 worth of tools, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 Freeman street, two brick buildings, owned and used partly by Mr. Hugo Herr, wood-turner, are burned down; his loss on buildings, machinery, and stock is estimated at $21,000, while he is only insured for $6,000. Carman Pazell, stereoscope manufacturer, occupying the third floor of the buildings, sustains a loss on stock of $7,000; insured for $2,000. A. Storer, model-maker, also an occupant of the premises, loses $1,000; no insurance.

Jones & Eddy, sash and blind makers, occupying frame building No. 123 Freeman street, owned by James Hines, lose $10,000; insured for $8,000. Mr. Hines' loss on the building is about $4,000. All the sashes, windows, &c., to be used in the construction of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, were being manufactured at this place, and were all consumed. Mr. Hunt, an occupant, loses $1,000 on picture frames, and Mr. Kokholz, furniture manufacturer, loses $700. No insurance in either case.

In addition to the factories consumed, as above given, fourteen private dwellings were destroyed. William Penney's three two-story frame-houses, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Freeman street, valued at $9,000, are a total loss; insured for $4,800. No. 133 Freeman street, a two-story frame stable, occupied by J. G. Hayes, is a total loss; no insurance. The two-story frame building, No. 141 Freeman street, owned by Segeman & Herr, is a total loss. It is valued at $2,000, and is insured for $1,500. No. 143 Freeman street, owned by Jacob Herbold, a three-story frame, is destroyed; loss, $6,000; insured for $4,000. William Eastick, a tenant in the latter, loses all his furniture; insured for $500; No. 145 Freeman street, a three-story frame, owned by B. Blomendorff, loss $3,050; insured for $2,500. No. 117, owned by John Morrissey, driver of No. 15 engine, is a total loss; damage, $2,000, partly insured. No. 115, owned by John H. Eichols, a three-story frame house, is damaged about $200; insured for $2,000; he also loses $500 in furniture. Mr. Husted's residence on Green street, adjoining Church & Reeves' factory, a three-story frame house, is damaged to the amount of $2,000; fully insured. On his stable and wood-house, which are a total loss, there is no insurance.

Six horses, occupying the stable where the fire originated, were destroyed, as was also the building. The latter is owned by Mr. McKenzie, and is worth about $200. Two of the horses belonged to William Field, oyster truckman, one to Jones & Eddy, one to Mr. Taylor, a carman, and the remaining two to Mr. H. J. Lewis, already referred to. Taylor also sustains a loss of $3,000 on his frame house No. 148 Freeman street, which was destroyed, and Mrs. Morgan's house, No. 146 Freeman street, a two-story frame, was destroyed; loss $3,000, partially insured.

One hundred and fifty dollars in money belonging to John Snyder, a tenant in one of the houses destroyed, was consumed, as was also $150 belonging to Mr. Lippard, a resident of No. 141 Freeman street, who, besides, was seriously burned about the face and hands trying to save his property.

Morris Howard, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 15, was badly burned about the head, and Engineer Smith had his face badly blistered on one side.

Messrs. Church & Reeves yesterday morning contracted with J. B. Woodruff, mason, for the re-erection of their factory, and the work is to be commenced at once. Fire Commissioner Massey states that forty tons of coal were used at the fire, and he had to apply to Acting Mayor Bergen to-day for a supply. The fire is supposed to have originated by some sparks from one of the adjoining factories falling on McKenzie's stable.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A statement has been prepared by the Finance Committee of the Board of Education explaining in detail the objects for which appropriations are requested for the coming year. An item of $50,000 is asked for the support of the Nautical School to be established. The sum of $30,000 it is estimated is necessary for additional salaries, supplies, &c., in the carrying out of the Compulsory Education act, which makes it the duty of the board and the Trustees of the common schools to compel the attendance at school, after the 1st of January, of all children whose parents or guardians neglect to send them. Appropriations for improved accommodations for the average attendance of 4,000 pupils at the schools of the Eighth District (Westchester) are also asked for, making the total estimate $3,683,000.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Julius Schroeder has been a long time in the employment of Richard H. Goodell, of No. 449 Tenth avenue. Mr. Goodell has missed many of his most valuable drugs from time to time, and latterly suspected Schroeder. He caused his arrest, and on searching his rooms a quantity of Mr. Goodell's property was found concealed there. Two charges of embezzlement were preferred against Schroeder by his employer, one charging him with stealing sixteen bottles of oil of bergamot, and the other with stealing a large quantity of tannic acid. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Flammer held Schroeder in $1,000 bail for trial.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY NOLAN COMPLIMENTED.

A pleasing incident occurred at the close of the September Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Before separating, the full panel of petit jurors in attendance presented to Assistant District Attorney Nolan, the newly-appointed prosecuting officer, a complimentary address, in which they expressed their high appreciation and admiration of the uniform fairness, thoroughness, and gentlemanly conduct which had characterised that gentleman's management of the various cases presented to them during the September Term of the court. On leaving the court, the departing jurors cordially congratulated Col. Nolan.

CREEDMOOR.

FOURTH DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

CONTEST FOR THE BENNETT PRIZES—ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHALLENGE OF THE IRISH TEAM BY THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—THE PRIZES TO BE AWARDED THIS EVENING.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association. The members of the American "team" were present, and of the Irish "team" Capt. Walker only was absent. The number of spectators was larger than on any previous day of the meeting. This was doubtless owing to a general desire to witness a repetition of the magnificent shooting made on Saturday last. The absence of uniformed marksmen was a noticeable feature, as their presence added a cheerful lustre to the sombre dress of the citizens. The range was in an excellent condition, and the targets were in good order, in spite of the rather rough usage they have been subjected to during the matches. A squad of Brooklyn Police were on the ground to maintain order, but their services were hardly required, as the spectators were mainly composed of members of the National Guard and the better class of citizens, who were in some instances accompanied by ladies. The various regimental encampments on the left of the field were distinguishable by their colors, which floated from the several head-quarters tents. Those of the Seventy-first Regiment were placed at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of Lieut. De Borst, who was to have assisted its team in the contests during the past week but for the unhappy accident which caused his death. The contest for the Bennett prizes commenced about 10 o'clock, beginning at the 800 yards range. The marksmen were provided with eight targets on the right of the field. Targets Nos. 19 and 20 were assigned to the members of the American "team," and No. 18 to the Irish "team." The remaining three were occupied by the miscellaneous entries. During the contest at this range there was very little wind stirring, and some handsome scores were made, Mr. Millner, and Dr. Hamilton, of the Irish team, and Col. Bodine, of the Americans, scoring fifty-nine out of a possible sixty points. On moving back to the 900 yards firing-point a gusty wind sprung up, which increased in violence as the day wore on, and completely demoralized the scoring at the 1,000 yards range. At 5:30 P. M., while the contest at the latter range was in progress, it became so dark that the targets could only be seen with difficulty, and this, combined with the force of the wind, made the scoring of "outers" the rule, and "bull's eyes" and "centres" the exception. At 6 o'clock it was concluded to cease firing as to continue would be only a waste of time and ammunition with no good results. Quite a number of the competitors had failed to shoot their proportion of rounds, and the Executive Committee at a subsequent meeting decided to allow all parties the privilege of firing a string of five shots at the same distance at 10:30 A. M. to-day, at the same time leaving it to the option of those who had completed their scores to contest or not. The last shot fired by Lieut. Fulton caused considerable commotion. The result, whatever it may have been, was not signaled by the marker at the butt, and as several parties who were watching with telescopes averred that the shot had reached the target, the officer in charge decided to allow Mr. Fulton to score an "outer." It was subsequently agreed, however, that Mr. Fulton should this morning fire five additional shots, the same as the other members of the team. The following is a list of the scores as far as completed:

John Rigby, Rigby.
800—3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4......56
900—3 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 4 4 4 2 4 3 4......51
1,000—4 4 3 3 3 4 4 2 3 4 3 4 4 3 4......52—159

Henry Fulton, Remington Sporting.
800—3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4......58
900—4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4......56
1,000—4 3 4 3 4 2 4 3 4 3 3 2 2 3 0......44—158

J. K. Milner, Rigby.
800—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4......59
900—3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4......54
1,000—2 4 3 2 3 4 4 2 0 2 4 3 4 4 4......44—157

Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Rigby.
800—4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4......58
900—3 4 2 4 4 3 3 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 4......50
1,000—0 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 2 4 3 4 4 4 4......46—154

Col. J. Bodine.
800—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4......59
900—3 4 4 4 3 3 2 0 3 4 3 4 3 3 3......46
1,000—3 4 4 4 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 4 2 4 4......47—152

J. A. Doyle.
800—3 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4......53
900—3 3 4 2 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4......51
1,000—4 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 0 4 3 3 3 4 4......47—151

James Wilson, Rigby.
800—4 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 4 3 4 4 4 3 4......49
900—3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4......50
1,000—3 2 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 0......48—147

Edmund Johnson, Rigby.
800—3 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4......54
900—3 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4......50
1,000—3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 0 3 0......43—147

T. S. Dakin, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3......53
800—4 4 3 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 3 3 3 4 4......52
1,000—3 4 3 0 3 4 4 2 3 3 0 3 4 3 2......42—147

P. Disher.
800—3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4......57
900—4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 2 3 4 4 3 3......49
1,000—2 2 4 3 2 4 4 0 3 0 4 3 3 4 3......41—147

J. T. B. Collins, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 4 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4......54
900—3 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 3......48
1,000—3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 0 3 3 2 3......43—145

J. R. Hawley, Sharpe Sporting.
800—0 3 4 4 3 3 3 0 4 4 3 3 3 3 4......45
900—3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4......52
1,000—4 0 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 0 3 4......47—144

H. A. Gildersleeve, Sharpe Sporting.
800—3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4......54
900—3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4......54
1,000—4 3 2 3 0 3 3 4 0 4 0 0 4 4 4......35—143

L. L. Hepburn, Remington Sporting.
800—3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4......55
900—3 3 4 2 0 3 3 0 0 3 3 3 3 4 4......38
1,000—3 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3......49—142

R. Omand.
800—4 0 2 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3......46
800—4 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3......53
1,000—4 3 2 3 0 2 3 3 4 0 4 4 4 4 3......43—142

L. Geiger, Remington Sporting.
800—4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4......52
900—3 3 3 3 3 2 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 2 3......46
1,000—3 2 3 0 4 2 3 4 4 0 0 3 3 4 4......39—137

J. Trageser, Sharpe Sporting.
800—3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3......53
900—0 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3......47
1,000—4 2 0 0 0 4 2 3 3 3 3 0 3 2 4......33—133

W. J. Carmichael, Remington Sporting.
800—3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 3 2 3......48
900—4 4 2 4 4 3 0 0 4 0 4 3 3 2 0......37
1,000—2 3 3 4 3 0 3 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4......44—129

A. V. Canfield, Jr., Remington Sporting.
800—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3......53
900—4 4 3 4 4 3 3 0 2 4 3 4 3 3 3......46
1,000—0 0 3 0 3 2 0 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 2......28—127

G. W. Yale, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4......57
900—3 4 3 0 2 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 0 3 3......42
1,000—3 4 2 2 0 0 0 2 3 2 0 4 2 2 2......28—127

A. Anderson, Sharpe Sport.
800—3 2 4 4 2 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3......51
900—3 0 3 4 3 3 0 8 3 3 4 3 0 3 3......39
1,000—3 3 0 4 4 3 3 4 3 0 0 3 2 0 3......35—125

R. H. Sanford, Sharpe Sport.
800—3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 2 0 4 0......45
900—3 3 4 4 0 4 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 4 4......44
1,000—3 0 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 2 0 3 0 0 4......35—124

D. Walsh, Remington Sport.
800—4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4......53
900—3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3......48
1,000—4 3 4 3 4 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0......23—124

W. M. Cooper, Med.
800—0 2 0 3 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 4 3 4 3......38
900—3 4 3 3 4 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4......48
1,000—3 2 4 3 3 4 0 3 2 4 3 2 4 0 0......37—123

Thomas Lloyd, Sharpe Military.
800—3 4 4 4 3 4 2 3 4 3 3 3 0 3 3......46
900—3 0 2 3 0 2 3 4 4 2 3 3 4 3 3......40
1,000—2 4 2 0 4 3 2 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 2......35—121

J. J. Kelly, Rigby.
800—3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4......53
900—4 0 0 3 2 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4......46
1,000—0 0 3 3 3 0 3 0 2 3 0 0 3 2 3......22—121

J. P. M. Richards.
800—3 0 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3......49
900—3 4 0 2 0 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 0 3 3......35
1,000—4 3 4 2 4 3 0 4 0 0 0 2 3 4 3......36—120

A. V. Davis, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 4 4 4 4 3 3 2 0 4 4 3 3 3 3......49
900—4 3 4 4 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 2......45
1,000—3 4 0 3 2 3 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 0 0......25—119

L. C. Bruce, Sharpe Military.
800—4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 3 4......52
900—2 4 3 0 3 0 4 0 0 4 3 2 0 4 0......29
1,000—3 0 4 2 4 3 3 2 3 4 2 0 3 0 4......37—118

F. S. Gardner, Remington Sporting.
800—3 0 R 0 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4......43
900—4 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 4 3 3 3 3......42
1,000—4 0 3 2 3 3 2 4 3 0 3 4 0 2 0......33—118

Gen. Meserole.
800—2 4 4 0 4 4 4 0 4 2 3 3 4 2 3......44
900—3 2 2 0 0 2 4 0 3 2 4 4 4 2 3......36
1,000—2 2 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 3 2 2 3 0 3......32—112

W. Robertson.
800—4 3 3 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 0 3 4......45
900—0 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 2 3 4 3......44
1,000—3 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 3 2 0 6 4 0......23—112

L. Backer, Remington Sport.
800—4 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 4 4......51
900—3 0 3 0 4 4 3 0 4 3 4 3 0 0......34
1,000—0 0 3 R 2 0 4 2 0 0 4 3 4 3 0......25—110

W. F. Edmundstone, Remington Sport.
800—2 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3......52
900—0 3 3 4 4 3 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0......29
1,000—3 2 3 3 2 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 3......21—102

George Crouch, Sharpe Military.
800—0 2 2 4 4 0 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3......42
900—3 3 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 0 3 3 0......22
1,000—0 3 2 3 3 2 4 4 2 0 0 4 0 4 4......36—100

B. R. Valentine.
800—2 3 3 3 4 4 0 0 0 3 3 2 3 4......37
900—3 4 3 0 2 0 2 2 4 3 4 4 0 4 3......37
1,000—0 0 3 x 2 0 4 2 0 0 4 3 4 3 0......25— 99

[illegible], Sharpe Sporting.
800—[illegible]
900—[illegible]
1,000—0 0 0 0 2 3 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 3 0 0......14— 99

J. R. Whitley, Sharpe Sporting.
800—0 0 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 0 4 3 0 4 3......27
900—0 3 2 2 0 2 0 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 2......35
1,000—0 2 0 0 3 4 3 0 2 4 2 0 0 0 0......20— 93

A. J. Hennion, Sharpe Sporting.
800—2 3 3 0 4 4 2 3 0 2 3 4 4 4 0......38
900—2 0 2 3 0 0 4 3 0 4 0 2 3 0 3......23
1,000—3 0 3 3 0 0 4 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0......19— 80

W. W. Skiddy, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 0 0 3 2 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 2 4 2......30
900—0 4 0 0 3 3 2 0 3 2 3 2 0 4 3......29
1,000—3 2 0 2 3 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 4......20— 79

E. H. Madison, Remington Sporting.
800—0 2 2 0 3 2 3 0 3 0 2 3 3 3 3......29
900—3 3 0 3 3 4 0 4 2 0 2 2 0 4 2......33
1,000—4 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 0......16— 78

G. O. Goessling, Remington Sporting.
800—3 0 2 0 2 3 3 4 2 3 2 0 0 3 2......29
900—3 2 0 0 3 4 0 2 2 3 0 0 3 3 3......28
1,000—2 3 3 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0......18— 75

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association will be held at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at 7 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of hearing the protests in the several matches. At 8 o'clock the prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors in the same building. The contest for the purpose of testing the rifles used in the recent international contest, will take place at 10:30 A. M. to-day. Messrs. Gildersleeve, Dakin, Collins, and Yale will contest, with the Sharpe's rifles, against an equal number selected by Mr. Rigby of the Irish "team." The conditions will be as follows: Distance, 1,000 yards; twenty-five shots, any position; no cleaning or blowing of the weapons to be allowed. Col. Wingate has accepted the recent challenge made by the Irish "team," as will be seen by the subjoined communications:

No. 194 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1874.

Major A. Blenerhasset Leech, Captain Irish Team:

My Dear Sir: I have much pleasure in informing you that the necessary preliminary arrangements (which alone have caused the apparent delay) having been completed, I am directed by the Amateur Rifle Club, on behalf of themselves and of the riflemen of America, so far as they are authorized to speak for the latter, to accept your challenge to shoot a rifle match in Dublin during the Summer of 1875. The date to be agreed upon on or before May 1, 1875, on the same conditions as in the recent match.

I feel confident that this match will be marked by the same fairness and friendly feeling that have characterized our late contest, and will initiate a system of international rifle competitions, which will do much to unite the two countries and develop the manly sport of rifle-shooting.

In conclusion, I can only hope that if you should win the match, our team will endeavor to bear their defeat with the same magnanimous spirit that has been displayed by yourself and your friends.

Very truly yours, G. W. WINGATE,
President American Rifle Club.

No. 194 Broadway, Oct. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my letter published on Sept. 30 appears to have been misconstrued, it is proper to say that it was written with a view to explain that no action could be taken by me toward accepting the challenge of Major Leech to shoot a return match in Dublin until after consultation with the representatives of the Amateur Rifle Club and of the team, and until certain necessary arrangements could be completed. This having been done, and the feeling being unanimous that the challenge should be accepted, I inclose the copy of a letter, which I have this day addressed to Major Leech, accepting the challenge, with the single alternative that the exact date of the match is to be left open for the present. In taking this step the Amateur Rifle Club are acting not for themselves alone, but as the representative of American riflemen, whom they propose to ask to compete for places in the team, and from whom they trust to receive a cordial support in their endeavor to take a team of riflemen across the Atlantic that will reflect no discredit to our flag.

Very truly, yours, G. W. WINGATE,
President Amateur Rifle Club.

BASE-BALL.

MATCH BETWEEN THE MUTUALS AND BALTIMORE CLUBS.

About 500 persons witnessed the seventh game of the championship series between the Mutual and Baltimore Clubs, played on the Union Grounds, yesterday. In this game the Baltimore Club had not only to contend with the very strong Mutual team but with an incompetent umpire, who decided all doubtful, and some very plain questions against them. The fielding of the Mutual team was not up to their usual standard, some very bad "muffs" being made by them during the game. Matthews pitched with all his old-time effect, and was ably supported by Higham behind the bat, and Start and Carey in the in-field. In the out-field Remsen is credited with two very bad "muffs," and Hatfield with muffing a foul bound. The Mutuals, to win the championship, will have to play a better fielding game than they did yesterday. Nobody expected to see the Baltimores win, and very few supposed that they were able to give the Mutuals the tough fight they did. In Manning they possess a very good pitcher, whose peculiar style of delivery is very difficult to hit. They are also very strong in the in-field, especially at third base and short stop. Betting was at $23 to $7 that the Mutuals would win in two innings. Appended is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, c.	0	1	8	0	Warren, 3d b.	0	1	2	6
Allison, r. f.	1	1	0	1	Barron, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Start, 1st b.	2	4	8	0	Brainerd, 2d b.	0	0	3	0
Carey, s. s.	0	1	1	4	Manning, p.	1	1	0	3
Hatfield, l. f.	0	1	2	0	Dean, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Nelson, 2d b.	1	2	3	1	Snyder, c.	0	1	5	1
Burdock, 3d b.	0	0	3	3	Ryan, l. f.	0	0	1	0
Remsen, c. f.	0	0	2	1	Taylor, 1st b.	0	0	14	0
Matthews, p.	0	1	0	1	Say, s. s.	0	0	2	6
Total	4	11	27	11	Total	1	7	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Umpire—Mr. Geer.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 1; Baltimore, 0.
First Bases by Errors—Mutual, 1; Baltimore, 5.
Wides pitched by Matthews, 23; by Manning, 14.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 13; Baltimore, 3.

At Prospect Park to-day the Nameless Club will play the Nassaus for the amateur championship.

The Union Grounds will be engaged every day next week by professional clubs. On Monday two games will be played between the Baltimores and Mutuals; one at 11 A. M. and the other at 3 P. M.

THE SEVENTH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The Seventh Regiment was organized in 1824, and will celebrate its semi-centennial on the 6th day of October by a parade in the afternoon, and by a banquet at Irving Hall in the evening. The Veteran Association of the Regiment, numbering over 800 exempt members, will unite with the active members in this celebration, and will parade at 2 o'clock P. M. with the regiment in the handsome uniform recently adopted. The line of march will be down Broadway to the Battery, through Beaver, Broad, Wall, and Pearl streets and Maiden lane to Broadway, thus following the usual route for the military parades of half a century ago. At the City Hall the regiment and the veterans will pass in review at 3:30 o'clock P. M., before the Mayor and Common Council and the Lord Mayor of Dublin and suite. The dinner at Irving Hall will be served by Delmonico at 7 o'clock P. M. There will be accommodations for 600 persons, and the places have been nearly all taken. The only invited guests are the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, and such of the Ex-Colonels of the regiment as are not members of the Veteran Association. The most distinguished officers of the regiment in former years will speak to the regular toasts, and the instrumental and vocal music, appropriate to the occasion, has been carefully selected.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Garrett, of Omaha, is at the Everett House.

Col. T. G. Pitcher, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Bishop R. Courtenay, of Kingston, Jamaica, is at the Coleman House.

State Senator R. A. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the St. Dennis Hotel.

State Senator R. B. Strang, Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. A. S. Buford, Richmond, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, United States Navy, and Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia; Gen. Thomas Colt, of Massachusetts, and R. C. Tiller-Blunt, of the British Navy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, Albany; Col. T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, and Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, son-in-law and daughter of Gen. Sherman; Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan and Gen. G. A. Forsyth, United States Army; Lieut. Col. H. Fletcher, Secretary to Governor General Dufferin, of Canada; Gen. N. P. Chipman and Hon. W. E. Chandler, Washington; Hon. H. G. Eastman of Poughkeepsie, and E. C. Billings, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE INDICTED LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The test case of Martin Nachtman, indicted for selling liquors without license, which has created so much excitement among the liquor-dealers of the City, was again called by District Attorney Rollins, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Messrs. John McKeon and A. Oakey Hall, of counsel for the Liquor-Dealers' Association, moved for a further postponement of the case, and presented an affidavit setting forth that in view of the new indictment that had been found the defendant required further time to consult with his counsel. Mr. Rollins opposed the motion for an adjournment, and contended that counsel were just as fully prepared to try the second indictment as they had been to try the first. Judge Sutherland admitted the soundness of Mr. McKeon's motion, and the case went over for the term.

LOCAL POLITICS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION.

Nearly all the United States Supervisors of Election and Deputy Marshals to serve at the polls in November next have been sworn in by Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport. Last night he was engaged in swearing in the Supervisors for the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts at No. 230 Third avenue; for the Eighteenth Assembly District at No. 457 Fourth avenue; for the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts at Krumm's Hall, and also Deputy Marshals for the Seventh Assembly District at the same place. To-night Supervisors for the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, will be sworn in at National Hall, Third avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, and for the Twentieth Assembly District at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-second street, near Third avenue. It is expected that the business will be entirely completed this evening. There will be 575 polling places on the day of election. The United States authorities will be represented by 1,250 Supervisors and 1,150 Marshals selected from the two parties. Two Supervisors and two Marshals will be stationed at the polls. On registration days there will be only one Marshal at each place of registration. Under the State law there will be 2,300 Inspectors of Election and 1,150 Poll Clerks. At each polling place four Inspectors and two Poll Clerks will be stationed, both parties being equally represented. It will be seen that there will be altogether 5,850 officials to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and in addition, there will be challengers and watchers for candidates.

THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association was called to meet last evening at the club rooms, No. 171 East Broadway, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Utica Convention. This association is a very strong one, composed mostly of working men, who take hold of their political work with vigor. The meeting last evening was very large, and great enthusiasm was shown in indorsing the ticket. Several stirring speeches were made, closing with nine rousing cheers for Gov. Dix. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District, do heartily indorse the nominations of our State Central Committee, made at Utica, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874.

Resolved, That we do heartily pledge ourselves to sustain the aforesaid nominations to the best of our ability.

Resolved, That we congratulate the gentlemen of our State Central Committee on the nominations which they have made, and on the union and harmony which were expressed at said convention; and we would say to the Republicans throughout the State, Act likewise, and keep the ball rolling, and victory will crown our efforts.

A Dix campaign club was then formally organized with the following officers: E. S. Newins, President; David H. Crewley, First Vice President; Nicholas Kent, Second Vice President; George W. Weed, Treasurer; Daniel Quinn, Secretary. A subscription for a campaign banner was also started, and the amount of $150 raised during the evening. The President appointed the following as a Finance Committee, to raise money for campaign purposes: George Nethercott, D. H. Crewley, George W. Weed, Nicholas Kent, J. H. Hendershott. The members of the newly-organized club were requested to meet Monday evening next.

MR. SCHROEDER AND THE BROOKLYN CONTROLLERSHIP.

As heretofore stated in The Times, a special committee of thirteen was appointed at the last meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, of Brooklyn, to wait on Mr. Schroeder for the purpose of requesting him to permit himself to be nominated for the office of Controller. Mr. Schroeder has already filled that office for two years, and at immense sacrifice of his private interests devoted his entire time to correcting the abuses which for years had been growing in that department of the City Government while it was under Democratic control. For the first time in years the accounts of the City are in such a condition that its financial condition can be ascertained at a glance. The City's credit has never been better. This satisfactory state of affairs is altogether the work of Mr. Schroeder, and has gained for him the admiration and esteem of the best citizens in Brooklyn, irrespective of party. The very complimentary resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, in which the great services of Mr. Schroeder to the city were recited and put forward as a reason why he should again accept the nomination, were suggested by a Democrat. Mr. Schroeder some time ago signified his intention of resigning his office, owing to the pressure of his private business affairs, and was only prevented from doing so by the special request of the Mayor. It is admitted on all sides that Mr. Schroeder would be the best possible candidate to put forward for re-election, and it is because of that fact that the Committee of One Hundred urge upon him the necessity of allowing his name to be used again. Yesterday the Committee of Thirteen, headed by Mr. William Marshall, waited on Mr. Schroeder, and read to him the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Committee of One Hundred. All the members of the committee urged Mr. Schroeder to permit the use of his name. After a long conversation, the Controller said that if he received the regular nomination of the Republican party he would consider the matter. The committee then withdrew. As there is no doubt of Mr. Schroeder receiving the Republican nomination, it may be regarded as settled that he will accept it. The election of at least one unexceptionable candidate in Kings County next November is therefore assured.

SUFFOLK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The County Convention of the Republicans of Suffolk County was held at Riverhead yesterday and made the following nominations: For Member of Assembly, N. D. Petty, of Riverhead; Justice of the Sessions, Henry S. Jennings, of Islip; Superintendent of the Poor, Edward L. Gerard; Coroner, George L. Huntting, of Bridgehampton. The nomination of a Coroner for Fisher's Island was passed over. The following delegates to the Congressional Convention were appointed: Southampton, H. P. Hedges, E. A. Carpenter; Huntington, E. R. Ackerley; Riverhead, N. D. Petty; Brookhaven, E. T. Moore, George C. Campbell; Smithtown, Sandford Newton; Islip, F. J. Hawkins; Babylon, Theodore R. Williams; Southold, R. T. Goldsmith; Easthampton, Charles R. Dayton; Shelter Island, Henry S. Preston.

NOTES.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republicans will have a grand mass-meeting and banner-raising, at No. 230 Third avenue, this evening.

The Republicans of Jamaica, Long Island, last evening elected Messrs. William S. Cogswell, Samuel S. Aymar, and Edwin B. Moore to represent them in the Queens County Central Committee during the coming year. Delegates to the County and Assembly Conventions were also elected.

All Republicans of Washington Heights are invited to attend a meeting to organize a Republican club in their district, at the residence of Mr. Vosburg, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue, at 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican State Committee, which was appointed last Friday, will meet for the first time since its organization at the St. Denis Hotel on Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Among the visitors to the Democratic State Committee head-quarters, Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday, were R. A. Parmenter, Troy, N. Y.; J. S. Thayer, Daniel B. Lyddy, and Tim. J. Campbell, of this City, Milton H. Northrup, Syracuse; Dr. Wm. Govan, Stony Point, and C. Wheaton and C. Swan, of Poughkeepsie.

The Eleventh Assembly District German Republican Association, John Appel, presiding, met last night. After the transaction of the usual routine business a number of new names were added to the roll of membership, and the prospects of the pending campaign were discussed. The Republican State ticket was ratified, and the action and platform of the Utica Convention were indorsed by a unanimous vote.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee held a meeting yesterday at the head-quarters, Fifth Avenue Hotel. A considerable amount of business relating to the campaign was transacted. The committee are much encouraged by the letters and reports received from the interior of the State and believe that the majority for the Republican State ticket will be much larger than was at first anticipated. The rooms occupied as head-quarters are open to callers every day, Messrs. Henry A. Glidden and Dwight Lawrence being in charge. Among the visitors yesterday were Hon. Walter S. Sessions, of Chautauqua County, and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, of this City.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Hiram Bennett, of Forty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, was yesterday held for trial by Justice Otterbourg, on a charge of stabbing in the face Patrick Kelly, of Fifty-eighth street and Sixth avenue....Three young females, giving the names of Addie Hays, Annie Carpenter, and Bella Carpenter, were, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested while recklessly driving on Fourth avenue. They were all drunk at the time, and were fined $10 each....A youth, describing himself as Joseph Goldman, aged seventeen, residing at No. 26 Orchard street, and an "assistant dog catcher" by occupation, was held in $1,000 bail to answer for entering the auction-room of George and Charles Parsons, No. 28 Catharine street, yesterday morning, and stealing a black-and-tan dog, valued at $25, and an Irish poplin dress worth $6. Goldman was arrested at the dog pound with the stolen property in his possession.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—La Traviata. Mlle. Heilbron, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Uncle Dick's Darling—Burlesque Lecture. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Harkins, Mr. James, Miss Dyas, and Miss Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Princesse de Trebizonde—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Connie Soogan—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. Raymond and others. Matinée at 1:30. Sunday Evening—Grand Concert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Sunday Evening—Grand Concert by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiraly Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 1:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Sunbeam—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Miss Louise Sylvester.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A NEW STORY.

On Sunday next we shall publish a new story, written expressly for The New-York Times, *by* Thomas Hardy, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled*

"DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK."

We wish the Democratic papers would come to some agreement among themselves concerning the true wishes of their party in Indiana in reference to the Government bonds. In the platform adopted at the convention (15th July, 1874) we find the following: "Resolved, first, That we are in favor of the redemption of five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued." Some time afterward the *World* declared that there were not ten well-known Democrats in all Indiana who did not repudiate this plank. Then Mr. Voorhees wrote to us to say that "not one Democratic candidate in the State repudiates that platform, nor could anyone do so without incurring overwhelming defeat at the polls." Upon this the *World* replies, with its usual politeness, that when Mr Voorhees "gets sober" it will attend to his "reckless and false assertion." But at the same time we have the following statement in the Hartford *Times*, (Democratic:) "The *radical* story that a portion of the Indiana Democrats had repudiated the platform adopted by the State Convention in July last, is set at rest by a letter from D. W. Voorhees, published in The New-York Times to-day, in which he says there is no truth in the statement." So the denial of the *World* is described by another Democratic paper as a mere "radical story." Isn't this a very pretty muddle? We leave the editor of the *World* to find his way out of it as well as he can.

The affairs of the Department of Charities and Correction seem to demand a good deal of attention from Grand Juries, and the gentlemen composing these bodies seem to find it very difficult to get a coherent opinion about the management of that department. Some months ago one Grand Jury severely condemned the departmental methods of purchasing supplies, but after the exposures of Mr. Howe were published, we believe, "a card" was obtained bearing the signature of most of the jurors, and taking back their original strictures. Another Grand Jury have just concluded an investigation into the management of the Department of Charities. Fourteen members of the jury record their opinion that "the Commissioners have endeavored to perform their various and onerous duties faithfully, and for the best interests of the public." The remaining six members of the Grand Jury refuse to indorse this opinion, but cordially agree with the other remarks of their colleagues, among which is one to the effect that the department ought to be left free from all political interference. This is an opinion with which we cordially agree, but we should like to see the Commissioners act upon it in the first instance. If their appointments have not been dictated by political considerations, it would be interesting to hear what kind of motives weighed with them in selecting men like Charles G. Cornell and Moses Goodkind.

The *Tribune* is still trying to "get even" with Senator Carpenter. This time the charge is that Mr. Carpenter was bribed by Gov. Kellogg of Louisiana. People who remember Senator Carpenter's speech against Kellogg and his government will be strongly of opinion that Kellogg's money was not well laid out. The strongest and most unanswerable exposure of the Kellogg rule ever yet made is contained in Senator Carpenter's speeches; they form an entire encyclopedia of useful knowledge on the subject. Yet the *Tribune* insists upon it that he was bribed by Kellogg. This is the sort of personal hatred which defeats itself, because everybody can see through it. When we were attacking Tweed & Co., the *Tribune* defended them, but in a year or two it saw what a fatal blunder it had made. Ever since it has been determined to unearth a "Ring" of some sort or other, and once or twice a week it comes out with the positive announcement that it has found one. Its ludicrous threat of publishing "damaging papers," made some months ago, was only one example of the idiotic blunders into which its Ring fever—or shall we say its Ringworm?—has led it. At present it is "going for" Senator Carpenter. But unfortunately it is in evidence that the manager and a reporter of the *Tribune* were some months ago detected in an open and avowed conspiracy to "get even" with the Senator, and that in pursuance of that they trumped up a calumny which one of them afterward admitted to be entirely false. A witness who has once been obliged to confess that he perjured himself cannot expect to be heard again in the same suit.

The eager desire to make up for lost time in discovering "Rings," led the *Tribune* yesterday into another scandalous blunder. It published with great display a letter from one "S. J. Simmons" attacking Gen. Butler, and in its editorial columns it referred to this Simmons as the Collector of Boston. Most persons, of course, remember the great Simmons "row" of a few months ago, and how hard Butler fought for his "Poor Young Man." It therefore seemed curious that the P. Y. M. should thus suddenly turn upon his benefactor—still more curious that he should resign a lucrative post for the sake of "throwing down his gage." But the *Tribune*, ever on the alert to raise the character of journalism and political life, at once turned the unknown S. J. Simmons into W. A. Simmons, the Collector, and scored another "political surprise" to its own account. In the same paper, it had to retract its recent attack on Mr. Laflin, and this morning it can explain this Simmons affair. Its efforts at Ring-destroying seem only to entail upon it the necessity of making a daily apology—a spectacle which is calculated to "fill every Thoughtful Patriot with uneasiness."

Hostility to the mixed school provisions in the proposed Civil Rights bill has long been conspicuous among the Tennessee Conservatives, and they are making it a leading feature of the present campaign against Congressman Maynard, who is the Republican candidate for Governor of the State. Judge Porter, the Conservative nominee, recently made a speech at Jonesboro', Tenn., in which he not only took strong ground against mixed schools, but asserted that the Conservatives of the State would not hesitate to destroy the whole State school system if ever the bill became a law. The one question upon which both parties in the State agree is that of cheap transportation. Neither party seems inclined to give the National Government any rest until it makes provision for the permanent improvement of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

The model Municipal Government of San Francisco seems suddenly to have come to grief. The City Collector of Licenses is on trial for fraudulent practices. A few days ago a dispatch stated that the Mayor had taken possession of the Assessor's office, and that warrants were out for the arrest of several of the officials; and now, a telegram informs us that the City Coroner has been arrested on charge of embezzlement. This last case is somewhat peculiar, as Coroner Rice was already accused of being concerned in what the local papers, with cruel humor, call a "corpse Ring." The Ring was said to be formed by the Coroner combining with sundry undertakers, who were furnished with subjects for their sepulchral business by the official having charge of the remains of victims of murders, suicides, and accidental deaths. In the course of the investigation it came out that the Coroner was in possession of personal property, said to have been taken from the effects of deceased persons of which he had been the temporary custodian. When a city has a local "corpse Ring" and a Coroner not above waiting for dead men's shoes, it has good cause to call for powerful disinfectants.

THE ISSUES IN NEW-YORK.

There has not for many years been a canvass in this State in which argument could go so far, and in which mere partisan impulses should count for less, than in the one now going on. The gentlemen who head the respective tickets are both men of established reputation for purity and ability, and though in experience of affairs, in practical knowledge of administrative duties, in the power of influencing men, and in the prestige given by long public service, Gov. Dix is incomparably superior to Mr. Tilden, these points do not involve merely personal considerations. The people of the State can happily be excused from counting the vices or weighing the offenses of the candidates for the purpose of deciding which is the least objectionable. It is true that early in the campaign an ill-judged attempt was made to attack the private character of the Republican candidate, and to connect him with the Crédit Mobilier scandal. The attempt miscarried so completely, and left its authors in such an unpleasant plight, that it is not likely to be revived in any respectable quarter.

The absence of personalities from the canvass leaves the people free to consider calmly the issues which they are called on to decide, and though these are not of so engrossing a nature as those which were presented in 1871 and 1872, they are nevertheless important. The main one, as we regard it, is this: Shall faithful and successful public officers be continued in service? Gen. Dix and the gentlemen who are named with him on the State ticket have given the very best evidence of their fitness for the posts to which they are renominated. They have performed the duties of those offices in the immediate past with fidelity, energy, and dignity. They have reclaimed for New-York the position to which she is fairly entitled, and have won for her an influence in the nation that she has not always enjoyed. It is not very long since our State had a bad pre-eminence among the other States. She was regarded as helplessly and indolently allowing herself to be the prey of rapacious and vulgar political thieves, and the principal figure among her public men attracting attention beyond her own borders was the figure of Tweed. Her Legislature made itself famous by the passage of acts intended to stifle or pervert public opinion as spoken in the press, and her moneyed corporations were recognized as existing by the mercy and under the surveillance of a band of predatory politicians. This was only three years ago. The change that has taken place is very great—so great and so comprehensive that our people, for lack of any prominent surviving signs of the old order of things, are in danger of ignoring the striking contrast.

We do not claim that Gen. Dix and the State officers produced the change that has been made. But they did their share, and they were backed by the party that now places them in nomination. It fell to the fortune of the Republican Party to lead in this happy revolution. That party was able to furnish the necessary organization, and its ranks already contained the great body of the citizens whose votes overcame the Ring. To its numbers were added many who joined it for the purpose of placing Gen. Dix in the chair abused by Hoffman, and an honest Legislature in the place of the one that had existed only to do the dirty work of the Tammany Ring. We think that this great mass of voters, whether distinctively Republican on national issues or not, have reason to be satisfied with the way in which their agents have carried out the task that was assigned to them. The question now comes up whether these agents shall be retained. Can any candid man say why they should not be? They have done well. The State officers, from the highest to the lowest, have shown themselves good public servants. They have been upright, careful, industrious, and skillful. And the Legislature—whose character depends on that of the party which chooses it—has also made a clean record, and one very creditable in point of sober, good judgment and political virtue. The candidates named for the Legislature this year are, on the whole, well chosen, a fact which goes to show that the Republican Party, as a party, is in earnest in the reform that has been effected, and may be relied on to continue it.

The issue thus presented, though apparently one of limited importance, is not really so, for it involves the basis of all hope of a genuine reform of our political condition, which every one must admit is attended with many evils. We all complain, and justly, of the tyranny of party, of the indecent struggle for place, of the enormous influence of patronage, and of the low standard of official character. The only remedy for these things is the recognition of merit as the sole title to office. When men are put in place only because they are fit for it, and kept there so long as they do well, there will be an end to the evils we have enumerated. Patronage will lose its power, office-seeking will not be profitable, and the main inducement to party tyranny will be gone. We shall not accomplish these results all at once, or even very rapidly; but if we expect to accomplish them at all, we must seize the first opportunity to advance them. Does not the case of the Republican nominations this year afford such an opportunity? We think that it does, and we ask the candid judgment of our readers on the point. We have in the Executive candidates men who have proved their fitness. We have in the candidates for the Legislature the representatives of a party that has shown itself reasonably capable, and more than usually sincere and faithful. It seems to us that active support of these candidates, under the circumstances, is a tangible and effective means of promoting the general welfare of the State, and of helping on the reforms in politics of which we stand in special need.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN.

Those who enjoy the spectacle of a sharp political fight can gratified to the utmost for the next few days in Massachusetts. A good portion of the Republican Party in the State seems to have made up its mind that it owns itself, and is not to be delivered bodily into the hands of a faction. Yet it would be dangerous to predict the course of the convention which is to nominate candidates for State officers on the 7th inst. A significant feature of the campaign is to be found in the fact that a large number of the delegates from prominent towns and cities are to go into the battle at Worcester unpledged either to Talbot, the present Governor and the "Prohibition candidate" for re-election, or to any one else. Talbot, however, has a numerous following; there are many enthusiastic towns which place his name first on their banners, and declaim loudly against all who oppose him; but other good men, who are certainly quite as fair representatives as the "accidental Governor" of the "historic Republicanism" of Massachusetts, are prominently mentioned as possible candidates. Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, has the support of a promising delegation; the people of Western Massachusetts, while most of their delegates have not been committed to the support of any one, are strongly urged to cast their votes for Ex-Congressman Dawes; and that pure-minded patriot, the colossal Butler, having turned his many-sided view not only upon New-Orleans and Washington, but upon the Boston State-house, may perhaps have some allies in the Worcester assembly. Now that the Anti-Butler elements seem uniting to do the adventurous General firm and uncompromising battle in his Congressional district, he is not averse to taking a peep in at the State Convention.

The Democratic nominee for Governor, Ex-Mayor Gaston, of Boston, has not yet written his "letter of acceptance," and the Democrats are consequently somewhat worried. If the Worcester Convention should not happen to nominate Talbot, possibly Mr. Gaston would not think it worth his while to run for Governor. He has his eye on a place in Congress, and covets it so much that the problematic laurels of Democratic victory scarcely tempt him. If the Republicans should unite on some one of the many good men whom they can have for the asking, Mr. Gaston would have a very small chance of success. He will, therefore, doubtless be conspicuous only by his silence until the Republican ticket is made up. Meantime the Democrats continue to "rally," without effecting any marked abatement of the apathy which has so long been the habit of the Democratic voters in the State that they find it difficult to arouse from it. The spurring of leaders and the outcries of organs seem to move them but little.

The story goes that Butler has concluded to try strategy in the convention this year, inasmuch as he has twice been worsted when he made direct and open assault on the political outworks of the Commonwealth. It is mysteriously announced in some quarters that he has a good many allies among the so-called "unpledged," and that some who were elected as Talbot or Loring delegates really mean to support the strategic Butler. But Republicans are not wanting who would bolt from the Butlerian banner even were it necessary to rally thereafter under the flag of Gaston. The General has no little coarse courage in facing opposition, but he will need it all, and the completest *finesse* that he can muster in addition to it if he ventures into the Worcester arena.

It is certain that all this preliminary excitement will have one beneficial result—it will bring out a very large Republican vote. People are much more alive to the issues of the election than they have heretofore been for some years. The Prohibitionists have, by their arbitrary summons to the Republican Party to obey their nod, called out thousands of votes which will not be cast for Talbot, if there is any possibility of giving them to a more strictly representative candidate. The Democrats will see such a vote polled, if the Worcester Convention succeeds in uniting on some fairly satisfactory candidate, as will astonish them. They may find that the manœuvres, during the last few months, of the Talbot faction, which they hoped would prove a cause of dissension and weakness in the Republican party of the State, have but served, after all, to solidify and strengthen that party.

ENDOWMENTS FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

In the lecture of Prof. Draper, of which we published a report on Wednesday, mention is made of the deficiency of endowment of American medical colleges. We are glad that attention has thus been called to this subject. It is one in which the public ought to feel more interest than they have ever manifested. "Not a single medical college," says Dr. Draper, in the course of his remarks, "has as yet received the funds which might enable it to perform its work in a proper manner." This state of affairs in our own country was contrasted with what he had previously said about the far more liberal provision for the promotion of medical science among "the nations of Europe." "Not only," he remarks, in speaking of these nations, "are laboratories and apparatus supplied by Government or by private endowment, but the Professor is relieved from all concern regarding the necessities of life by a salary which, for the country, affords an ample sustenance." "Here, on the contrary," he adds, "he must not only earn his bread, but furnish his own laboratory and apparatus."

It would naturally seem as if medical science would be among the most prominent of the branches of knowledge for the promotion of which the community would wish to furnish endowments. Of all the departments of physical science, it is the one that most directly appeals to everybody's personal interest. No man is so healthy that he may not be sick, or so strong as to be entirely secure from broken bones, and no man supposes himself to be so. The great majority of people—especially those well advanced in life—not only know that they are liable to serious illness, but know it from very convincing personal experience. And yet, of all the immense amounts of money that have, within the past few years, been devoted in our country to the promotion of useful knowledge, only a very insignificant fraction has been given to all the branches of medical science put together.

One of the contrasts which most forcibly present themselves to the minds of European and American residents and travelers in China and India, is the difference between those countries and their own in regard to medical and surgical practice. About as instructive a book as we can think of in respect to what we owe to medical science is Huc's *Travels in the Chinese Empire*. Or, to give an illustration of this topic from another point of view, let any one who doubts the progress and value of modern medical science read Macaulay's account of the last illness of Charles II. A great many things to which, in the treatment of disease, we have become so much accustomed that we regard them as the dictates of ordinary common sense, were unthought of in England two centuries ago, and are unknown—except so far as they have been introduced by foreigners—to the native inhabitants of Asia now. The progress of medical science has converted into a part of our ordinary stock of "common sense," ideas which formerly never occurred to the most practical philosophers, just as progress in certain other departments of science has converted into common comforts, luxuries which the resources of the most powerful monarchs could not have bought.

The difficulty in the way of the kind of endowments of which we are speaking has certainly not been a want of wealth. There is, assuredly, money enough in our large cities for this purpose; and it is in our large cities that medical schools must principally be founded. Nor has the reason for the deficiency been either an absence of liberality or of interest in the progress of medical science. It is simply that the need of large pecuniary means, for the purpose of promoting this department of science, has somehow not presented itself to the minds of those who would have been able and willing to give largely toward the object. Dr. Draper attributes this, in a great measure, to "the apathy of American physicians to their own true interests." We think that if he had left out the word "physicians," and added an s to the word preceding it, the language would have lost little, if anything, in force and appropriateness. Progress in medical science is no more an interest pertaining exclusively to doctors, than progress in nautical science is an interest pertaining exclusively to sailors.

The statement in Dr. Draper's lecture that the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of New-York have established the nucleus of an endowment for their "Alma Mater," is one which we hope our wealthy men will not forget. In no other place in the United States is there so great an ability to furnish endowments of this kind as here. We may add that in no other place would a high degree of liberality in such matters afford so prominent and beneficial an example to other cities. Every dollar given in New-York for any great and useful general object is commonly worth a good deal more than a dollar; for liberality toward such objects here is pretty sure to be, to a greater or less extent, imitated elsewhere.

THE HARDSHIPS OF SAILORS.

A special meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association was held the other day to take into consideration the case of two sailors who had refused to pay what is known among their fraternity as "blood money." This ominous term is used to describe the bonus paid by sailors as compensation for a situation obtained for them on board a vessel by the association of infamous characters who combine with certain shipping-masters, Captains, and low boarding-house keepers to fleece "poor Jack." The sailors aggrieved on this occasion, McDonald and Bodker, were present, and submitted a written statement, which was a copy of one sworn to by them before a notary public, and filed in the British Consulate. It appeared from this that they were British subjects temporarily residing in New-York, and had made on the 23d September an agreement and contract, at the office for seamen at the British Consulate, with the Captain of the British bark *Billy Simpson*, of Nova Scotia. By this contract $25 was agreed to be paid as advance wages, but when they went on board on the 25th September, the sum of $6 was deducted from each as "blood money," although not a word had been said previously on the subject. To this deduction they had refused to submit, and the result was that they had been illused on all sides by the precious fraternity which battens upon the earnings of these hard-working men. The shipping-master who introduced them to the Captain of the *Billy Simpson* had abused and threatened them, and the boarding-house keepers retained their clothes.

Dr. Thoms, who occupied the chair, stated that the matter had been brought to light by these two men having the courage and manliness to bring their charge before the notice of the association, which had immediately taken their cause in hand, and used vigorous measures against their oppressors. In the end a series of resolutions was adopted, including one to the effect that the President should draw up a memorial showing the lamentable condition of seamen, and suggesting remedies, with the view of laying such document before Congress, the foreign courts, and others interested. The association then adjourned to meet again to-day.

This is a most important subject, and deserves every consideration and attention from the leading members of our mercantile marine. It is a reproach upon the City, and more especially upon ship-owners, that the abuses now complained of have been suffered so long to exist. There is no really spacious, widely-known, satisfactory Sailors' Home here, and this great need should be supplied by the large shipping-houses without delay.

The life of a sailor on our seas is so hard a one during a large portion of the year that no humane person can think of it without a shudder. Dr. Johnson marveled that men could be found to undergo a life which he defined as imprisonment with the chance of being drowned, and there are not a few who share his opinion. Who that knows the Atlantic in its Winter fury, when the ice is hanging to every bit of gear, and the waves are sweeping the decks, has not pitied the poor fellows who, "to bring men nearer unto men," are exposed day and night to immense hardships and perils? That the earnings of such men should be squeezed out of them as "blood money," to support drunken rascals of the most infamous character, is a monstrous abuse, and one which every reputable ship-master is bound to assist in suppressing.

AN OLD QUESTION REVIVED.

The Maine Legislature proposes this Winter to renew the discussions upon capital punishment which constituted an important feature of its last session. It is needless to say that there are among the members many who are determined to abolish executions; and the probable effect of the discussion is illustrated by the fact that there is a condemned murderer, under sentence of death in a Maine jail, who still retains hope of being saved by the Legislature. So strong is the belief of the advocates of clemency in the ultimate accomplishment of their aims that they are feeding this wretched man with stimulating possibilities, the failure of which will only make his violent end, if the principle of "a life for a life" is maintained, more dreadful and despairing than if he had never caught an encouraging hint from the efforts in his behalf.

Past and recent discussions on the subject have led to the expression of a general belief that society will do well to keep in its hands the power occasionally to take the lives of criminals who have forfeited all claim to mercy. But it is freely granted, we believe, that the execution of a criminal does not specially serve to deter live rascals from misdeeds of the darkest hue. If an individual guilty of the worst crimes could be kept under influences which would contribute powerfully to his reform, and would ultimately lead to his complete regeneration, it would be clearly the duty of society to spare and protect him, but the desired reform after the crimes are committed is rarely possible. There are many instances of men who have been, as it were, shocked into goodness by the enormity of the first deed of blood which they have done, and who have ever after lived exemplary lives. But the mass of uneducated murderers and assassins, and the intelligent, who, led away by some overpowering propensity to violence, commit murder, are not likely to be reformed thoroughly enough to secure society against future assaults. Not until education is general and the brute impulses of men have been softened by long subjection to reason, will the gallows and the guillotine be wholly unnecessary.

The legislators who give their time to discussing the abolition of capital punishment might, with profit, occasionally turn to the consideration of the best means for preventing the crimes which demand that punishment. The great majority of the murderers who annually expiate their crimes in this country are urged to the fatal deeds either by drink, or by the passions to which they have so long allowed free play that they suddenly find them ungovernable. The number of murders committed in cold blood, for the purpose of personal gain, is surprisingly small when compared with those which occur in drunken brawls or in the white heat of an anger whose safety-valve is the discharge of a revolver. Poisoners and midnight assassins will always exist in any society; no preventive legislation can hinder them from suddenly developing their dangerous qualities. But it would seem as if intelligent Legislatures in this nineteenth century of progress might devise some means for modifyng the causes which lead to far the greatest number of murders.

It will be ample time to demand the abolition of capital punishment when society shows itself generally willing to take back into its confidence the mass of criminals who have grievously offended against it, but who are anxious to reform. The humane associations which are of late years doing so much to make our prisons something better than schools of crime and brutality, and the gentle teachers of the true religion who are striving to bring refining and inspiring influences to bear upon the rough and degraded, are helping to counteract the baleful influence which the commission of the first real crime exercises over its perpetrator. They are aiding in the prevention of the increase of a class of "habitual criminals." That there is such a class in every State in this country there cannot be the shadow of a doubt; and so long as it exists occasional capital punishment will be necessary. To utterly abolish that punishment would be folly; to ferret out the prominent causes which render its occasional application needful, and to check them, is a work requiring no small preliminary knowledge of social science, and is possibly a task beyond the capacity of the ordinary legislator.

SEA-SICKNESS.

The problem of how to prevent sea-sickness is one that naturally engages the sympathetic interest of nearly every landsman who once has ventured on the great deep. Physicians know that sea-sickness is by no means a trifling matter; that it may work lasting injury to delicate constitutions, particularly those of women; and that it is worth care and effort on the part of every one to escape from it. Dr. Fordyce Barker, of this City, who is himself a frequent voyager across the Atlantic, a few years ago rendered a service to sea-travelers by publishing a valuable paper on the malady. His theory was, in general, that the voyager specially subject to sea-sickness ought to preserve a horizontal position. Since the publication of Dr. Barker's paper, the steam-ship companies have given the subject attention, and a hammock, or berth, has been designed and brought into use on a few of the vessels lately built, wherein the means of avoiding the effect of the movements of the ship are sought to be attained by a principle similar to that employed in keeping the ship's lamps and compasses on a plane level with the horizon. These berths have, however, been only partially successful, yet they have given opportunity or encouragement to undertake a sea voyage to many delicate persons who else would never have ventured on the ocean.

The great experiment in this direction will now soon be tried with the famous Bessemer Channel steamer, which has been built in England after the plans of the well-known Mr. Bessemer, of steel fame. As its name indicates, this vessel is designed for use on the English Channel, the horrors of the passage of which are familiar to all European travelers. Its construction is, in brief, on the principle of adopting the same gearing on a large scale as that used in the mariner's compass, though every other means of securing the end sought which could be devised have also been brought into service. The steamer is 350 feet long by 40 feet wide along the deck beam, and 65 across the paddle-boxes. In appearance she suggests a monitor, with low ends, for the purpose of reducing the motions caused by wind and sea, while the middle portion is high enough to enable her to steam at great speed against the ugliest seas. She is nearly flat-bottomed, and of such light draught (seven feet six inches) that she can enter the shallow French harbors, and a rudder at each end allows her to steam in either direction like a ferry-boat, thus obviating the necessity of turning round. She is propelled by two sets of paddle-wheels, and her estimated speed is twenty miles an hour.

But the chief interest of the *Bessemer* centres in her saloon, which is designed to save the passengers from the dreaded sea-sickness. This saloon is so suspended in the middle of the ship that it can be moved about a horizontal axis parallel with the keel. The motion is governed by a hydraulic apparatus, and is controlled by one man, whose duty it is to keep the saloon—which is 70 feet long by 35 wide and 20 high—always in a line with a spirit level; therefore it is always horizontal, this covering the main point. The saloon is in the middle of the ship, as regards length and breadth, and the axis of rotation is at a height where there is the least wrench, so that the results of the pitching and rolling will be reduced to a minimum—in fact, deprived of their usual ability to produce nausea. Care has also been taken to overcome the unpleasant, tremulous motion incident to the working of the engines and the shock of the waves against the sides. This is done by resting the supports of the saloon on massive beds of india-rubber, and rendering impossible the transmittal of vibratory motion from the ship to the saloon. Here an important incidental point is covered. Great attention has also been given to the ventilation, which has much to do with the object to be attained, as every one who has been at sea can testify. The great height of the saloon, twenty feet, will permit of perfect ventilation, so that it will be an attractive place to remain in, whereas now, even in the roughest weather, people are glad enough to escape the cabin and endure the discomforts of the deck for the privilege of breathing air that does not itself produce nausea. Besides these provisions against the great enemy of the sea, the size of the ship, its form, and powers of resistance to rolling will themselves contribute to the result.

The *Bessemer* was expected to leave Hull for service in the Channel toward the close of September, and to be immediately employed in connection either with the London, Chatham and Dover, or the South-eastern Line. If she proves successful, her ultimate route will probably be from Newhaven to Dieppe, or Southampton to Havre. The public will look with great interest for the results of the actual experiments at sea, of which we must soon have detailed accounts. If she proves to be a success, Mr. Bessemer will win as much gratitude from the traveling public as he has earned from the manufacturing by his pneumatic process of making steel. The ship's full success will doubtless encourage the construction of others of like model for the more serious voyage across the Atlantic. There is no question that such a steamer could be made equal to the Atlantic voyage.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. MELANCTHON B. WOOLSEY, UNITED STATES NAVY.

A dispatch to the Navy Department announces the death, yesterday, at the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., of Capt. Woolsey, of yellow fever. Melancthon B. Woolsey was born in New-York in 1818, and was appointed to the navy from this State Dec. 24, 1832. He served on the Brazil station from 1839 to 1834, and in the frigate United States, in the Mediterranean, from 1836 to 1839. He was promoted to Passed Midshipman July 16, 1840; and served in the frigate Delaware on the Brazil station from 1841 to 1844. In July, 1847, he was commissioned as Lieutenant, and commanded the storeship Southampton, of the Pacific Squadron, in 1849 and 1850. He next served in the brig Perry on the coast of Africa from 1851 to 1854, and remained unemployed from that time to 1860. He was placed in command of the receiving-ship at New-York in 1861. He next commanded the steamer Ellen, of the South Atlantic Squadron, in 1862, and took part in the engagement at Wapper Creek, May 30 of that year, with a rebel battery afterward known as Fort Pemberton, and an attacking party of 300 rebel infantry at 450 yards' distance. The rebels were driven out of the forts and their infantry repulsed. On June 1, 1862, he was engaged at Secessionville Creek with two or three hundred rebel cavalry, who were dislodged and routed. June 3, 1862, he had an engagement of two hours' duration with the rebel batteries on James Island, co-operating with the army in an attempt to carry the James Island batteries by assault. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned Commander, and commanded the steamer Princess Royal, of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, from 1863 to 1865. On the 28th of June, 1863, he was engaged in the defense of Donaldsonville and Fort Butler, against an attack of 3,000 rebels under Gens. Green and Dick Taylor. The fight continued three hours at short musket range, and the rebels were repulsed with an acknowledged loss of 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing, including 125 prisoners. In 1866 he was in command of the Naval Observatory at Washington. July 25, 1866 he received his commission as Captain, and was in command of the steam sloop Pawnee, of the South Atlantic Squadron in 1867-8, and the flag-ship Guerriere of the same squadron in 1869. Two years ago he was appointed to the command of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, where the fever of which he died was introduced by naval vessels from Key West.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEES AT ALBANY.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Conference of the Temperance Committees held here yesterday authorized their Executive Committee to fill vacancies, add to their number, and modify the ticket nominated, as they might think calculated to promote harmony and efficiency of action. After adjournment the Executive Committee organized by the appointment of John N. Stearns, Chairman, and William H. Van Cott, Secretary, after which plans for the campaign were discussed. The committee adjourned to meet at No. 58 Reade street, New-York, next Tuesday morning, to commence systematic work. The committee expressed regret that a cordial union with the Prohibition Party could not be effected, and declared their purpose to conduct the canvass in no hostile spirit toward that organization. They expect to have the State thoroughly canvassed, and endeavor thereby, and by the circulation of documents, to arouse the temperance and Christian element of the State to effective action for prohibition and the Sabbath.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Riverhead, Long Island, Oct. 2.—At the Democratic County Convention, held here to-day, Richard Jennings, of Patchogue, was nominated for Assembly, and Robert R. Smith, of Yaphank, for Superintendent of the Poor. Twelve Congressional delegates were elected by a full vote of the convention, favorable to the nomination of H. A. Reeves, of Suffolk.

THE MAINE SENATORSHIP.

Boston, Oct. 2.—A Maine report alleges that Ex-Gov. Perham's friends propose the arrangement of the Senatorial question with Mr. Hamlin's friends by taking Gov. Dingley as a compromise candidate.

THE PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) CITY OFFICERS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 2.—New Democratic city officers were elected last evening.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—The Reform Convention, held at Battle Creek yesterday, nominated Fidus Livermore for Congress, in the Second District.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY—THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

Boston, Oct. 2.—In the Supreme Court, the jury in the case of Farley, Amadan & Co. vs. The Gloucester Fire Insurance Company returned to-day unable to agree. The action was brought by the plaintiffs on a verbal agreement made by defendant's agents to insure plaintiffs' goods in their store, which was destroyed by the great fire. The defense was that the agreement was not to insure in defendant's company, but another company, which defendant's agents also represented.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Since the narrow-gauge system was put in working order upon the Grand Trunk Railroad last Monday, sixty car-loads of westward-bound freight have been discharged from the Boston and Maine freight depot.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WARM DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE — PRESIDENT FAIRCHILD ON THE TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY—HOW TO PREACH THE GOSPEL, BY REV. W. H. H. MURRAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

After the usual introductory half-hour's devotional exercises, the business session of this morning was opened by the correction and adoption of the minutes of Thursday. The Business Committee then reported the following resolution, the discussion of which was made the special order for to-morrow at 10 A. M.:

Whereas, Systematic giving is indispensable to the full development of the Christian grace of liberality, and can alone furnish a reliable basis for the plans and operations of our benevolent societies, and no other system has been demonstrated to be so efficient as that of "weekly offerings," therefore we earnestly recommend that plan to individuals, and to all the churches represented by this body.

The following resolution of Rev. Henry M. Dexter was also reported and passed:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven members be appointed to inquire into the facts and report to the next National Council whether the best interests of Congregationalism do not require the disuse of the society (or parish) system, in which the ministry are made largely dependent for their temporal support upon the pecuniary subscriptions of those who lack vital sympathy with practical godliness; and whether it be not the duty of the *churches*, as such, to assume the responsibility of seeing that those who labor in the Gospel live of the Gospel.

The following resolution on uniformity was adopted:

It is recommended that there be a uniformity in the designation of the State and district gatherings of churches, and that the State bodies be called associations, and the smaller ones conferences.

A communication of the American Bible Society to the council was read and referred to a committee to report at this session. The society has put into circulation 31,000,000 of volumes of Scriptures, both at home and abroad, among sailors, soldiers, convicts, and freedmen. The society recognized in its communication the liberality of the Congregational churches, and asked that a prominent place be given it in the schedule of annual contributions.

The Finance Committee reported that $500 was needed to meet debts already incurred and future expenses, and recommended that contributions be taken to raise the sum. This was done, and $205 99 was raised. The Finance Committee further recommended that no action be taken upon the project of defraying the expenses of delegates to the council, but that the question be referred to the societies sending them. The report was adopted.

A WARM DEBATE.

At ten o'clock the report of the Committee on the Consolidation of Benevolent and Philanthropic Societies was taken up. The report of this committee seemed to touch almost everybody and every interest; consequently, the discussion was exceedingly interesting and almost heated. Once begun, it occupied the rest of the morning. The question was the special order of the day, and was introduced by the reading of the nine resolutions given in yesterday's TIMES. Each was then debated by itself.

The first was readily passed. To the second, Dr. Bacon promptly objected that the words "non-Caucasian" made an invidious distinction, for in missionary work there ought to be no races or colors. He suggested that a change be made by substituting "freedmen" for the objectionable words. There being now a prospect of a long and warm debate, a motion was made that the speakers be limited to five minutes. Some seemed to think that this looked toward the suppression of free discussion, and hence ensued an energetic side discussion on this subsidiary question. Finally, a ten-minute rule was adopted, and the question returned to the second resolution. The discussion was long, intricate, and warm, and was participated in by a great number. The result was, first, the striking out of the words "among the non-Caucasian races of our land," and, finally, the postponement of further discussion on the second resolution until the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th were decided upon.

Rev. Dr. Dexter, of Massachusetts, introduced the discussion of the third resolution by objecting to the attitude which the council would assume toward the churches if it adopted it. He thought it was not the place of the council to give advice, and appoint a committee to see it carried out. It savored of the assumption of authority. Dr. Bacon also thought it inexpedient to give advice, and furthermore it would not be taken, while the result would be to weaken confidence in the body advised, and also in that giving the advice. After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to postpone the discussion on this resolution also, it was endeavored to obviate the objection which had been raised by substituting for "it is advised" "in the judgment of this council it is desirable."

Rev. Br. Eddy, of Michigan, said the measure was a revolutionary one, and looked not only to the reorganization of the benevolent societies, but of the Congregational Church on a sectarian basis. He loved the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. It had historic roots, and no advice of this body could change his feelings concerning it. It had done its work well, and ought to be let alone.

Dr. Dexter, of Massachusetts, referred to the constitution to show that it restrained the council from acting on the question. He thought an attempt was being made to stretch it so that the council could act as a Presbyterian council would. The amendment was carried and the discussion was continued more on the merits of the question. The points made in favor of the change were that a simplification of the mechanism of the charitable societies would result from their consolidation. Hence, too, expenses would be reduced, and a greater confidence would be felt by money-givers in what was done with their money. The proposed change was said to be simply the introduction of business principles into the management of charitable societies, which were now unsystematically carried on. Against the change it was urged that the societies had done their work well, that they were older than, and as respectable and as worthy of confidence as the body which, without any right so to do, was attempting to direct them. In the midst of the discussion the hour arrived for adjournment, prior to which the subject was made the special order for the afternoon, and the following committees were announced:

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On Names of Represented Bodies—Rev. C. Cragin, of Wisconsin; Rev. J. J. Abbott, D. D., of Maine, and Gen. Daniel Dustin, of Illinois.

On the Memorial of the Bible Society—Rev. L. Bacon, D. D., New-Haven; Rev. E. B. Turner, Missouri, and Rev. Dr. Love, Michigan.

To fill the vacancy on the Nominating Committee caused by the absence of Mr. Withey—Rev. C. P. Osborne, Maryland.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 the afternoon session was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. G. K. Denwin, D. D. The chair was taken temporarily by Assistant Moderator Magoun, and the discussion of the third resolution reported by the Committee on Consolidation was continued, but finally the matter was postponed.

The fourth resolution was carried with but little trouble. The further progress in this direction was here interrupted by the arrival of the hour set for the delivery of a paper by the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston. Centre Church had been gradually filling for a half-hour previous, and when the speaker began the house was full.

HOW TO PREACH THE GOSPEL, BY REV. W. H. H. MURRAY.

Rev. Mr. Murray, on being introduced, said: Preaching, in its narrowest sense, was an undertaking to expound the verbal text of the Scriptures; in its largest sense, it was an undertaking to expound the whole nature of God. The one method was so inferior to the other, both in its influence on the preacher and on the audience, that it should be abandoned, or at the least, radically modified. That which the preacher gave forth was only that which he had previously received, and he who studied the Almighty solely in the texts of Scripture, studied Him through an imperfect medium—imperfect as to quantity, but not as to quality of expression. To understand Him, fully, it was necessary to study Him in His works as well as in His word. The mere textualist, therefore, could never preach God, at least in that fullness and sweetness and majesty of being in which men and women should be brought to conceive of Him. Any preparation for the pulpit which made the preacher only or chiefly wise in verbal exegesis, in definition of terms or phrases, and in the synthetic methods of theology, superlatively faulty. Such a Gospel was an impotent Gospel. A wider, more potent, and more satisfactory method was that of both studying and interpreting the nature of the Deity. While it is based upon the inspired word, it also uses the book of nature, brings to the support of the Scriptures the collateral evidences that abound in the world of science, and the widest possible knowledge of men and things. Added to this was that thorough companionship and knowledge with the human heart which must largely remain the working force in pulpit oratory. The importance of this latter principle had been abundantly exemplified in the religious history of America, but nowhere more forcibly than in the growth and progress of the Methodist Church, which, beginning its career with the ministrations of comparatively ignorant and unlettered men, had spread with a rapidity truly marvelous. To-day it was the greatest of the denominations through the power and efficacy of this spiritual knowledge. The object of preaching was not to make men think alike but to make them feel alike. The thoughts of men would never assume the same color. Intellectually they must always differ. In order to decide the question of men's piety, something deeper than intellect must be looked for. The intellect could neither interpret nor express God. Piety could never be judged by nor based upon any imaginary correctness of intellectual conceptions of truth. The filial bond between the Creator and His creatures is not evidenced by degrees of knowledge. The father's heart went forth as warmly toward the dull as toward the precocious child, and no one dared say just how much intellectual misapprehension could coexist with true piety. The test to which all professions would soon be brought, was of another nature. The time was speedily coming when piety would be based upon the affections, and not upon the color of a man's mental condition. In that age which was surely coming, the feelings, words, and action of the believer, and not the way in which he thought, would be accepted as the evidence of his discipleship. Before deciding what was the most efficient way in which to preach the Gospel, it was necessary to ascertain the character of the Gospel to be preached. If a preacher's effort was to convert men to his theological views—to persuade them to adopt his intellectual conceptions—his reception was almost sure to be cold, and his success insignificant. But if, on the other hand, he flung his theology behind him, and preached the Gospel message of salvation from sin by faith in the Savior, then he would succeed. There was no danger of his lacking an audience. They would throng to hear him and dwell upon his utterances as the common people of 1,800 years ago crowded to hear the same message from the lips of its divine author. There were many ways in which the Gospel might be preached, all differing according to the individual peculiarities of the preacher, but the grand central idea should be Christ crucified. There was no mystery in pulpit success. There was no trick in it. It rested on no device of rhetoric; on no charm of personal manner beyond what all results rest on means. Its secret—if that could be called a secret, which was plain as noonday—rested upon the preacher's rightly conceiving the objects and use of the Gospel and the legitimate functions of his office.

Mr. Murray's paper was referred to the following committee: Rev. C. D. Helmur, of Illinois; Mr. W. J. Bartlett, of Minnesota, and Mr. T. G. Baldwin, of Ohio.

The following special committee on nomination of delegates to corresponding bodies was appointed: Rev. N. H. Hyde, D. D., Medina; Rev. Thomas Laurie, D. D., Rhode Island, and Rev. W. A. Robinson, New-York.

The council then adjourned until evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

President Fairchild read an able and interesting paper on "The Truths of Christianity." He said: Though the great truths of the Gospel are unchanging and eternal as their author, the applications of them vary in different ages of the Church, and the Church needs to adjust its methods and forms of religion to these changing necessities. Hence our inquiry is not for a new gospel, but for that application of the old gospel most needed in this age of the world. It requires no prophet to tell us that there is call for a revival of the religious faith of the people. Our need is the same as Protestant Germany's, and, like it, it grows out of the tendency to independent thought. There are indications on every side of the unsettling of belief in the foundation truths of Christianity. Not to the extent of positive disbelief generally, but of doubt or dissatisfaction. These indications, however, are not more surprising or alarming than are the gropings of the developing mind of a young man for a new foundation for its faith. But though the young man is safe in this crisis of his history, so long as he can be kept in sympathetic contact with a warm Christian life, this is not enough. His religious faith must have its foundation in rational conviction. Something like this is to be done in the community at large, and it needs to be done quickly. Emotional influence no longer supplies the place of intelligent thought, and large masses of our people are not under the control of the religious sentiment. The grand facts of Christianity must be brought to them in such form as to command their understanding and their hearts. This is not to be done chiefly by setting forth the defenses of Christianity, or refuting new or old objections. This work, it is true, must be done anew for every generation until human thought becomes stationary. But the work of defending Christianity is only incidental. The great body of men are to be convinced of the truths of Christianity by having it presented to them in its symmetry, beauty, and power. The clear truth is its own defense. This method is characteristic of the Savior's teaching. He presents truth in such a power that it is its own demonstration. His Sermon on the Mount needs no proof of its doctrine. So the system of religious truth which is to settle itself in the conviction of our people must carry with it its own demonstration, and commend itself to the rational apprehension of men. The present weakness of faith is due to the fact that the conception of divine attributes, human nature, and character have greatly improved, while the progress of speculative theology has not kept pace with the progress of thought in the world at large. Human reason revolts at the doctrinal system set up as the essence of Christianity, and the only relief is to fall back upon unreasoning faith. But the religion which shall take strong hold of the people must ask nothing of faith that reason cannot grant, as also must not its underlying theology. Rationalism is a name of ill-omen, but we are not to discard true reason because of the extravagances of a blind impulse which calls itself reason, and is not. Indeed, the spread of rationalism is proof that a reasonable theology is what is needed. It must be a theology, and not a mere philosophy. This is involved in every adequate conception of religion, of which theology must be a central element. If religion is to have any power in the hearts of men, it must bring them directly to Christ and God. Human souls must be brought to a personal relationship to God, so that each for itself shall recognize a God, a Father, and a Savior. These relationships must be made real to men, for they belong to us as naturally as those of ordinary life. The incarnation, the person, and works, and words, and life, and death, and resurrection of Jesus are the great facts by which God seeks to impress the hearts of men, and the theology that is to restore our waning Christian life must be vital with them. Christ must stand in our theology as he stands in the Gospel—a living presence. "Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God" is the theology of the New Testament, and this theology, if any, will quicken the American people. Next in influence to the Savior himself is that exhibition of the Gospel which is made in a sanctified Christian life, even more than by pulpit preaching or by formal instruction. The question therefore arises, What ideal of Christian life do we need to realize? To a great extent that kind of Christian life which is demanded by the general thought and culture of the community will prevail. So that there may be a dozen different types coexistent. But over all is a general drift which gives character to the period or the sect. In churches of the Puritan family an intense subjective emotional experience, of an introspective rather than of a demonstrative character, was thought to be the beginning of a Christian life. A natural result was to leave out of view the moral element, and hence to set up an opposition between morality and religion. There has been a failure to present religion as consisting in true righteousness. One of the results of this exalting of piety above integrity has been the decline of emotional experience itself. And when there has been an attempt to cultivate it the result was but a poor imitation, and not a genuine emotional experience. But, worse than this, in putting religion above righteousness, a false standard of character has been held up and the hold of genuine goodness and honesty upon the public mind has been weakened. These common virtues which make up a reliable character need all the support which religion can afford. We must understand and inculcate the doctrine that righteousness alone is piety. It would be a blessing to our land if the next great "revival" should be of righteousness, so that men and women should be converted to honest obedience to God's law. The righteousness of Christianity is not the sentimental morality of humanitarianism, but it begins by obeying the first commandment and giving God His place. This gives to worship its true character, lifting the worshiper above personal gratification in sentimental culture and utterance to the expression of reverence and respect for God. This principle of duty to God solves some social problems. It strengthens personal character against the seductions of money getting, and softens that struggle between labor and capital, between rich and poor, which threatens social disorganization. This evil is upon us, and the remedy is the bringing to bear upon property rights the limitations of duty. Human law gives absolute control over property. Higher law requires that every dollar should be used in the service of God and mankind. Some Christian men acknowledge this duty in act, and many in words, but multitudes ignore it. The idea of being rich, aside from greater usefulness, is not a Christian idea, and a suitable recognition of duty by Christians would solve many of the difficulties which gather about this property interest and threaten the peace of society. Let me not, said the speaker, be understood as proposing to displace religion with any outward duties. The proposal is to extend religion over those outward duties, over every human interest, to make men feel its pressure in every day life. The late temperance revival has been a revival of religion in its motives and in its instrumentalities, and is an illustration of the effectiveness of an appeal to duty. Time fails to suggest the application of this principle of religious duty to the various interests of society. The application might result in fanaticism, but the best safeguard against that is for the church to take the lead in social reforms. It is the sluggishness of the church which gives fanaticism its power. But will a religion of duty take a strong hold upon the American people? Is not a religion of duty harsh, repulsive, and opposed to a religion of love? But the very essence of the love of the Gospel is duty. His stern test is now, as of old, "Except a man forsake all that he hath he cannot be my disciple." A religion of duty, of self-sacrifice, is attractive to the human soul. All sentimental enjoyment is poor and mean compared to the satisfaction which comes with the consciousness of duty done. And the Americans have recently and abundantly proved that no people on the face of the earth is more susceptible to the call of duty and self-denial than they. They have even in these later years responded to duties which involved the sacrifice of life and fortune as few have ever done. That was a costly blessing, but the religion of Christ makes our every day life such an opportunity. Such a conception will be welcome to many hearts, and the religion which can lift them above a selfish and frivolous life, and give them a work worthy of their powers will take a strong hold upon the American people.

President Fairchild's paper was referred to the following committee: Rev. H. M. Parsons, Massachusetts; Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Illinois, and Rev. C. H. Thompson, Louisiana. The discussion of the consolidation resolutions was then resumed, beginning with the fifth, the word "advise" being softened, as in a preceding resolution. Then followed a debate participated in by many speakers, notably Col. Hammond, of Chicago, who spoke as a member of the committee reporting the resolutions to the council, and by Rev. D. B. Coe and H. M. Storrs, both of New-York, who spoke as officers of the societies to be affected by the change which they opposed. The further consideration of the question was postponed on account of the lateness of the hour.

To-morrow the various special committees will report on the papers which have been referred to them, and additional papers will be presented by Rev. Christopher Cushing, of Boston, upon "Some Aspects of Financial Condition of our Benevolent Societies," and by Rev. Mr. Beard, of Syracuse, upon "The Development of Latent Power in Individuals and Churches." In the evening there will be a social gathering of the delegates and their friends in the Art School of Yale College. On Sunday some of the pulpits of the city will be occupied by the visiting clergymen. On Monday will be finished any unsettled business, and farewell addresses will be made by the Moderator, Hon. L. F. S. Foster, on the part of the Council, and by Rev. Mr. Hubbell on the part of the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Faust" had been chosen as the opera for the third performance of Mr. Strakosch's season, and was accordingly given at the Academy of Music last evening. The rehearsals for the works represented thus far must have been numerous and careful, for equally smooth recitals would be extremely creditable did they come at the close of a long series of entertainments and not at its outset. The principal artists are thoroughly *au fait* of their respective tasks, and the orchestra and chorus are proficient in an extraordinary degree. We remember no period at which a greater sum of steady satisfaction could be derived from the operas to be listened to in this City. Yesterday's interpretation of Gounod's well-known score was very effective and very precise. Its excellence in the latter respect is not to be despised, for the habitual opera-goer need scarcely be reminded that what we might call ragged renderings of "Faust" have been plenty. Both Signor Carpi and Mlle. Heilbron, new to us a week ago, yesterday strengthened their position in the good graces of the public. The tenor has a remarkably fine voice, and uses it cleverly. He is, however, a *tenore di forza* rather than a *tenore di sentimento*, and it was plain, remembering his personation of *Radames*, witnessed Wednesday, that the more robust the music the better fitted the artist to its delivery. A fine phrase in the second act, coming just after *Margarita* leaves the stage; the impassioned exclamation of *Faust*, when he acquires the certainty that the maiden loves him, and turns to fly from her dwelling until the dawn which *Margarita* is so soon to summon; the vigorous passages at the close of the trio in the fourth act, and the final duet in the prison-scene were Signor Carpi's fairest opportunities for distinction in "Faust." He profited by one and all, the high notes being invariably taken with ease and surety, and sustained with unflagging power. Signor Carpi sang "Salve, dimora," very neatly, but an awkward phrasing of the close—for the adoption of which, possibly, Signor Carpi is not responsible—lessened somewhat the favorable impression first produced. In the duet, Signor Carpi was quite at ease. Mlle Heilbron approved herself an intelligent, skilled, and fascinating representative of *Margarita*. She read the music tastefully and correctly, and acted with excellent judgment and exceeding grace. Mr. Strakosch's young prima donna did not, to be sure, attempt to bring before the public a heroine conspicuous for any traits which the artist's predecessors had not previously endowed her with; but she presented a charming picture, replete with delicate touches, and consistent in every detail. Vocally, Mlle. Heilbron's achievement left nothing to be wished. The pretty portion of the third act, in which, in half-recitative half-song, *Margarita* tells *Faust* of her early life, was imbued with decided expressiveness; the duet with the rejuvenated philosopher was carried on, sweetly and poetically, to a strong climax; and, even in the church scene, the training of the *comédienne* assisted her to a result her rather frail *physique* seemed to place beyond her reach. The last duet went nicely, and the curtain fell, as it did on the *finales* of the preceding acts, amid loud applause. With the singers above-named appeared Signori Fiorini and Del Puente, and Miss Cary. Of the familiar and acceptable portrayal of *Siebel* by the lady, and the sympathetic voice and manner of Signor Del Puente in the rôle of *Valentino*, it is only necessary to observe that the exertions of the two performers elicited tokens of hearty approval. Signor Fiorini, who is a practiced artist, endowed on *Mephisto* the wonted characteristics of that semi-comical, semi-sinister personage. At the matinée to-day "La Traviata" will be interpreted, with Mlle. Heilbron, Signors Benfratelli and Signor Del Puente. The programme for to-morrow's Sunday concert, to be given at Grand Opera-house by several of Mr. Strakosch's artists, is very attractive.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

There will be a matinée recital—the last but one—of "La Princesse de Trébizonde" at the Lyceum Theatre to-day. This evening the final recital of the opera occurs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. J. L. Toole appears in "Uncle Dick's Darling" at the matinée at Wallack's to-day, and this evening the same play, with "Off the Line," constitutes the entertainment. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Toole's performances close with the present week, and that these two opportunities of witnessing the artist not only in a character, some of whose traits are as touching as others are mirth-provoking, but in a play interesting, impressive, and ingenious in no common degree, are the last which New-York audiences will be afforded for some time hence. Mr. Toole will not miss local playgoers, for his capital acting and his wholesome répertoire will win him friends and admirers everywhere; we, however, shall miss his communicative humor, his genial eccentricities, the simple pathos of many of his efforts, and his entertaining and harmless pieces.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

At Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre the admirable representation of "The School for Scandal" attracts universal attention, and fills the cozy place with fashionable people every evening. Owing to its fresh lease of popularity, the splendid old comedy remains on the bills, all other novelties being postponed for the present. The matinée to-day begins at 1:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear at the matinée to-day in "Connie Soogah," which has secured quite a hold upon the patrons of Booth's Theatre. The leading artists do full justice to the exuberant parts assigned them, and will keep the stage for some time to come.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Sphinx" at the Union Square Theatre draws crowds, and, if not as commendable a drama as others which have been produced at this establishment, it is undoubtedly "set" with more splendor than any of its predecessors. The acting, as we have before indicated, is effective, and all that could be desired in such a story as M. Feuillet tells. To-day the second matinée of "The Sphinx" occurs.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

"The Deluge" will be given at the matinée at Niblo's to-day....The San Francisco Minstrels give their first matinée to-day....The usual afternoon performance will take place at Wood's Museum. ....The Bryants sing at 2 P. M....At the Colosseum the views of Paris, and other attractions, can be viewed this afternoon, as well as this evening.

PARK THEATRE.

The success of "The Gilded Age" at this house is assured, and *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, on whom the good fortune of the play undoubtedly rests, continues to speculate and declare that there are millions in each of his chimerical ventures, nightly. The audiences have been large, and seem to increase rather than to diminish as the season advances. There are unmistakeable signs of longevity in the piece; these are mainly attributable to Mr. John T. Raymond's acting. The matinees on Saturday are as numerously attended as the evening representations. To-day the usual matinee occurs.

THE TELEGRAPH SWINDLERS.

About eight months ago a series of daring robberies was perpetrated by means of false dispatches purporting to come from the Western Union Telegraph Company. Detective Clapp, of Central Office, at the time arrested John Broderick, a son of the man now in State Prison for murdering his son in Carmine street, and Benjamin Newwitter. The latter prisoner was the son of a prominent merchant doing business at No. 321 Broadway. Another of the gang, named Jimmy St. John, escaped and is now serving a term in the City Prison of Baltimore. Newwitter, owing to family influence, had his sentence suspended on condition that he would serve three years in the United States Navy. He entered the navy, but deserted after two months' service. A week ago he was arrested on suspicion of having committed a burglary in the Twenty-first Precinct, but was discharged owing to lack of evidence. Yesterday Detectives Clapp and Leahy, armed with a bench warrant from District Attorney Phelps, re-arrested him on a University place car. He was committed to the Tombs to await trial, an indictment having been found against him by the Grand Jury.

WARNING TO BLACK-MAILERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Samuel B. Murdock, convicted a few days ago of sending a threatening letter to Hon. Fernando Wood, for the purpose of extorting black-mail, was to-day sentenced to three years' confinement in the county jail.

"GLORIOUS!"

This is what a patient wrote on the scroll of Dr. Colton, in the Cooper Institute, after having a tooth extracted with laughing gas. His scroll number is 76,974. On Thursday last he extracted 28 teeth for a lady, with one inhalation of gas. Never an accident at this establishment.—*Mail.*

GET RID OF ONE COLD BEFORE YOU CONTRACT ANOTHER ON TOP OF IT, OR YOU MAY SECURELY ESTABLISH THE SEEDS OF A SERIOUS LUNG COMPLAINT, BEFORE YOU ARE CONSCIOUS OF DANGER. BETTER PRUDENTLY RESORT TO DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, AN EFFECTIVE CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, AND HELPFUL ALSO FOR ITS HEALING INFLUENCE ON THE LUNGS AND BRONCHIA.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs

Of all kinds carefully repaired. Estimates cheerfully given. TIN ROOFS painted and made water-tight, or no charge. Send for home testimonials of Glines' patent SLATE-ROOFING PAINT, 80 cents a gallon, ready for use. Contains no tar, is fire-proof, water-proof, durable, ornamental, and will SAVE EXPENSE OF RE-SHINGLING. Correspondence invited. Local agents wanted. NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Plastic Slate Roofing Co. will repair your roofs substantially, and give responsible guarantee for a term of years. Office, 79 Maiden lane.—*Advertisement.*

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OF
FALL AND WINTER HATS
FOR
GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.
EVERYBODY SUITED
AT
WARNOCK & CO.'S,
No. 519 Broadway, New-York.

Mary had a little tooth,
It was as white as snow,
And Mary's breath was pure and sweet
As any winds that blow;
'Twas simply using SOZODONT
Which made and kept them so.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives you notice if a burglar opens window or door, however fast asleep you may be. The only means by which you can be secure from robbery. Office, No. 571 Broadway.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. United States branch, No. 51 Broad st., New-York.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BIERWIRTH—GEORGE.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Dover, N. J., by Rev. J. R. Daniels, LEOPOLD C. BIERWIRTH to HATTIE A. GEORGE.

COLTON—SLADE.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. William Adams, assisted by Rev. A. M. Colton, of Massachusetts, FRED. C. COLTON to ALICE M., daughter of of the late John Slade.

EAMES—WRIGHT.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. D. K. Bartlett, FRANCIS L. EAMES, of this City, to SARAH, daughter of William Wright, of Rochester.

GIFFIN—GARDINER.—At Reading, near Boston, Mass., 1st inst., by Rev. A. S. Gardiner, CHARLES H. GIFFIN, Jr., of New-York City, to MAMIE L. H. GARDINER, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

HOLBROOK—HOPKINS.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Albert J. Lyman, CHARLES C. HOLBROOK to MINNA A. W. HOPKINS. No cards.

HAMILTON—HOPKINS.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Albert J. Lyman, H. HOWARD HAMILTON to EVA JOSEPHINE HOPKINS. No cards.

MORRIS—CAMPBELL.—On the 28th ult., at Zion Church, Newport, R. I., by Rev. T. Logan Murphy, Rector, JAMES JOHN MORRIS, of New-York City, to JESSIE, second daughter of the late Peter Walpole Campbell, Esq., of Wexford, Ireland.

POLHEMUS—WOOD.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Aaron Loomis, at Redfield, Oswego County, N. Y., HENRY R. POLHEMUS to RAY M. WOOD. No cards.

PRATT—KELLOGG.—At Englewood, N. J., Oct. 1, by Rev. D. O. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. John W. Payne, E. WINTHROP PRATT, of Boston, to GRACE OTIS, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, of Englewood.

STARR—IRELAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. Nathaniel Briggs, WILLIAM W. STARR, Jr., to SUSAN TOWNSEND, adopted daughter of Joseph N. Ireland, all of Bridgeport.

VAN CLEEF—EARLE.—By Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, HOWARD M. VAN CLEEF to ANNIE A., daughter of Jonathan Earle.

DIED.

ABECASIS.—On Wednesday evening, 29th of September, at her late residence in London, England, Mrs. SOLOMON ABECASIS, aged 74.

BONNETT.—At New-Rochelle, Thursday, Oct. 1, PATIENCE, widow of Peter Bonnett, deceased, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Wilmarth, on Saturday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. Train via New-Haven Railroad will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st., at 10:10 A. M. Returning, leave New-Rochelle at 12:25 P. M.

CASKEY.—At Morristown, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 1, ELIZA B., wife of William C. Caskey, and daughter of Rev. Parmelee Chamberlin, deceased.

Funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, Oct. 5.

LEWIS.—At Eaton Town, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, CATHARINE LEWIS, relict of Dr. John P. Lewis, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the St. James Memorial Church, Eaton Town, on Saturday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McCORMICK.—At Woodhaven, Long Island, on Thursday, Oct. 1, SARAH E., wife of Alfred D. McCormick.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Richard C. McCormick, Herriman av., Jamaica, Long Island.

MESSINGER.—At Stamford, Conn., Oct. 1, ROBERT H. MESSINGER, formerly of New-York.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., Monday, 5th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

MURRAY.—At Hillsdale, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874, SARAH, widow of the late William Murray, in the 83d year of her age.

PANGBURN.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874, SARAH R. PANGBURN, widow of the late Jeremiah Pangburn, aged 82 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

The funeral services will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. P. Brouner, No. 4 Perry st., at 7:30 o'clock.

PARSONS.—Friday, Oct. 2, JAMES A. PARSONS, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends are invited without further notice to attend the funeral from his late residence on Morgan st., Union Hill, N. J., at 2 P. M. Monday, Oct. 5. Carriages at the ferry in Hoboken at 1 P. M.

PHRANER.—In Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, SARAH O., wife of Rev. William H. Phraner, and daughter of G. B. Hubbell, Esq., of Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 35 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

Funeral on Monday, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M., at the Second Reformed Church, Schenectady.

Services also at the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock.

SANGER.—At Rockville Centre, Long Island, Oct. 2, W. JEWETT SANGER, eldest son of the late Dr. W. W. Sanger, aged 21 years, 14 days.

SCHOONMAKER.—On Sept. 28, at Kingston, N. Y., CORNELIA MARIUS-GROEN, in her 91st year, widow of Zachariah Schoonmaker, an officer of the war of 1812.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE WILLIAM H. SEWARD CLUB will be held at their club-rooms, No. 566 8th av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 P. M. A punctual attendance is requested, as there will be a Dix and Robinson banner-raising.
WM. H. INNES, P. H. LAING, } Secretaries. WM. S. MURRAY, President.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET choice Birds for Ladies' Bonnets is at J. G. BELL'S, No. 335 Broadway.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

TO-MORROW'S EDITION OF THE TIMES WILL CONTAIN A NEW STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS JOURNAL BY MR. THOMAS HARDY, AUTHOR OF "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD," AND OTHER POPULAR WORKS. IT IS ENTITLED:
DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK.
DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK.
DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK.
DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK.
DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK.
DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK.

THE TIMES will contain, in addition to Mr. Hardy's story, a large number of original sketches, prepared especially for this journal. Among them may be mentioned:

THE ROUSTABOUT MYSTERY.—Scenes on board the packet Helen Douglas.

MURDERED FOR GOLD; or, the Skeleton in the Rue Vaugirard.

MODERN RIFLE PRACTICE—Rifle Shooting Explained—How the American Team was Coached.

BLINDNESS—Some curious facts and statistics of that disease.

LISZT AND CHOPIN—A Reminiscence.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

DRAMATIC NEWS from all parts of the world.

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Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—A special Sunday train on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad will leave 34th st., East River, at 11:45 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 M. for Garden City and Hempstead, stopping at Flushing Central Junction only. Returning, will leave Hempstead at 3 P. M. and Garden City at 3:05 P. M.
This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.
The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NOTICE.
BENJAMIN P. BAKER and CHARLES E. BAKER, composing the firm of B. P. BAKER & CO., are this day associated with me in the management of my docks and warehouses at Tompkinsville, known as
THE AMERICAN DOCKS.
All warehouse receipts will bear their firm signature as managers and my own as proprietor. The office of the docks will be at No. 110 Pearl st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. J. A. BOSTWICK.

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POLITICAL.

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EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM, No. 200 East 18th st.—A meeting will be held SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS McDOWELL, Secretary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PUBLIC CHARACTER OF MR. JOHN KELLY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every citizen is interested in the public character of Mr. Kelly. Though not in office, and perhaps not to be a candidate for office, he wields, for good or evil, a vast power in public affairs. He controls the strongest political organization in this City; through its agency he aspires to obtain possession of the City Government, and establish his partisans in every department of it; as the recognized and undisputed head of the Tammany Hall organization, he dictates State, Judicial, Congressional, Legislative, and Municipal nominations; and it is not difficult to foresee that, if successful in retaining his position and carrying out his contemplated intermediate schemes, he will seek to exercise a controlling influence in the nominations for President and Vice President in 1876.

Who is this man who thus aspires to "bestride the world like a Colossus?" "Upon what meat hath this our Cæsar fed, that he hath grown so great?" The man who is thus ambitious, and so directly challenges public attention and scrutiny, should possess very high qualities. He should be able to exhibit proofs of fitness for the very responsible position which he assumes to occupy and the exercise of the very extraordinary power which he arrogates. Who and what is this man? A very ordinary person, I understand, without any training for public affairs, and never exhibiting any intelligent comprehension of public questions or political principles. Indeed, there are matters with which he never seems to meddle, and in which he evidently takes no interest. His sole aim seems to be personal—to become, individually, a great and controlling power in politics, and to put up and put down men according to his personal interest, preference, or caprice, without the slightest regard for the public welfare.

And what does he rely upon as the means of winning and maintaining this kind of power which he so covets? The patronage which he has at command and the largess which he can bestow. He holds out the bribe of office and plunder. And it is immense. Behold how vast. All the seats in Congress, in the Senate and Assembly, and upon the Bench filled by election in this great City; all the offices of the Municipal Government, all the clerkships, all the jobs and contracts, all the patronage of the courts in references and receiverships, and all the profits and advantages, if not stealings, to be derived from making the vast collections and disbursements of the different departments of the City Government. Why, this exhibit rivals the condition of old Rome, when ambitious leaders won the desperate populace and obtained power by open and shameless bribes for support.

And who are his immediate associates and followers? Public-spirited citizens? men of character? those who have no personal interests to subserve? Evidently not—but mere politicians, hungering after and seeking to obtain some share of the vast patronage which this one man holds in his hand, and most of them the unscrupulous adherents and unflinching supporters of the old Ring triumvirate when it dispensed this same patronage, and who will, with equal readiness and zeal, rally around and fawn upon him or them who shall overthrow and supplant Kelly when his hour of doom shall come, as come it surely will, and who will make haste to fall away from him the moment they shall see his power begin to wane, as they did from the old Ring.

It is not creditable to see such a man exercise such a control in public affairs, and by such means, even if he be personally honest and has been officially pure. But is this true of him? From the claim of honesty so vociferously and persistently made in his behalf I had supposed that he could show a measurably stainless record; at least, that no very flagrant official corruption could be proved against him. Hence I took little interest in the Mayor's charges—not enough to read with sufficient care to clearly comprehend his statement of them, and supposed that it contained nothing very damaging to Mr. Kelly's character. When his counter-statement appeared yesterday morning I had some curiosity to look into it in order to discover, so far as it would disclose, what manner of man Mr. Kelly is. Judge of my astonishment when, in the very first column, I found him, with the utmost simplicity, and in apparent unconsciousness that he had done anything wrong, acknowledging himself guilty of the most material and damaging charge made against him by the Mayor.

He unqualifiedly admits that for two years and a quarter—1859, 1860, and the first quarter of 1861—he made returns to the Secretary of State of all the convictions in the Police Courts of this City, amounting to forty thousand to fifty thousand, more or less, at fifty cents each, and charged and received the money therefor, without any authority of law whatever.

And what is the excuse which he assigns for this fraudulent raid upon the public Treasury? Not that he supposed that there was law for it, but afterward discovered that he was mistaken, but because his predecessors had done the same thing. In other words, a man is justified in stealing because his predecessor stole. As well may the present incumbents of the offices formerly filled by Tweed and Connolly say they have a right to plunder the City because Tweed and Connolly did.

Look at Mr. Kelly's statement. He cites the act of 1839, which required the Sheriffs of Kings, Monroe, and Erie to return to the Secretary of State a list of all criminal convictions in Brooklyn, Rochester, and Buffalo; but, in respect to New-York, limited the returns to convictions in courts of record and Special Sessions, not extending it to single Police Justices, as in the other cities, and says it was necessary to secure uniformity in the returns to pass beyond the limits prescribed by law for this City, and to return the 15,000 to 20,000 per year, more or less, petty convictions before the Police Justices. Who made Mr. Kelly the judge of what should be done? The Legislature had prescribed what returns should be made, and no discretion was vested in either Mr. Kelly, or any body else, to depart from what was thus required, upon the ground of uniformity, or any other ground.

Thus he went on during the whole of the years 1859 and 1860, and the first quarter of 1861, by which he drew very large sums from the public treasury, in violation of law. But he says an act was passed on the 29th of March, 1861, which shows that all the while away back to 1839 the Legislature intended that returns of convictions before Police Magistrates in this City should be made. A most strange and unwarranted assumption. That act, as it was undoubtedly originally drawn, was evidently intended to secure uniformity of returns as between all the cities, New-York included, as it embraced Albany, Auburn, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Hudson, New-York, Oswego, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy and Utica, and put them all on the footing on which the act of 1839 placed New-York, limiting the returns to convictions in Courts of Special Sessions. Here was uniformity. But what follows? One of those mysterious and incongruous provisions which so often appear in acts relating to this City, when there is money in them. It is this:

"All courts in the City of New-York having jurisdiction in cases where criminal convictions are had, are hereby, for the purposes of this act, declared Courts of Special Sessions, whether composed of one or more Police Magistrates."

Thus was a bill, undoubtedly originally drawn with the design of securing uniformity in returns, so changed as not only to prevent uniformity, but so as to materially benefit the Sheriff of New-York, which office Mr. Kelly then held. By whose agency and through what instrumentality this was done does not appear. But it is certain that no one but John Kelly was to be immediately benefited by it, and it is shrewdly suspected that Watson visited Albany about that time. Certainly this clause, if a piece of honest legislation, did not make legal what Mr. Kelly had been illegally doing for two years and a quarter, as it was prospective, and not retroactive—and if surreptitiously inserted, it serves but to cast a shade upon the morality of the charges made for returns after that time, though justified by the strict letter of the law.

No more need be said in regard to Mr. Kelly's official purity. One strong, flagrant case like this settles the question, and stamps his character. From these facts and figures there is no appeal. They are confessed.

JOSEPH R. FLANDERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

THE JERSEY CITY CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your issue of yesterday a statement of a difficulty between me and some members of my church, (the Bergen Baptist,) and connecting my name with an alleged scandal. The statement is evidently condensed from an article gotten up for sensational effect for a new penny paper of Jersey City, and reproduced almost exactly in the third edition of another Jersey City paper, published the same day. In replying to this, I pass by any matter in controversy among my people, wishing to state what I believe all of them will admit to be truth, and what is directly connected with my character and looking to its vindication.

First, as to the statement of Mr. Mandeville in the society meeting: "That the Pastor would be completely demoralized if any questions were asked him, and that he (Mandeville) was in the possession of facts which, if divulged to the public, would degrade Mr. Hammond." He now says to me that he had no thought of any criminal conduct on my part; that he stated in said meeting that the charges were what had been discussed with me at a meeting of some disaffected members, (there were no charges of immorality made against me then,) and that he meant to refer only to alleged falsehoods with regard to the Scott-Siddons entertainment given in the church.

Secondly, as to the statement in your article: "Mr. Hammond continued that he would like to be put on probation for a time, and he would try to do better. He said he was a young man, and a discharge from the church would be his ruin." I reply that I made no such appeal to the meeting, but stated there that at the conference of disaffected members, already referred to, I said to them, with a view to effect reconciliation with them, that inasmuch as a very large majority of the society might feel aggrieved if I should resign, and it would injure my chances of obtaining a good field of labor elsewhere if I should act in the matter in haste, I desired that they should give me a good "probation," endeavor, if possible, to forget past differences by coming to a better understanding with me, and to work in harmony with me, and thus enable me to labor with more encouragement. I am positive that no one in the society meeting thought I was begging a probation in order to be saved from public exposure of some criminal "secret." I have never heard that any one of my people believed that I had acted in a criminal way. I declare before God that I am guiltless of any immoral conduct, and I believe that I have not an opponent but regrets that such a false and outrageous construction should have been put on the remarks of the society meeting.

Allow me to say for myself that my conscience is clear with regard to having falsified in the matter of the Scott-Siddons entertainment. I believe that my statements in the matter were misunderstood, and were somewhat open to misconstruction. God is my witness I told no lie.

WALTER W. HAMMOND.

JERSEY CITY, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Business at the retail markets during the week was somewhat livelier than it has been in months. Prices remained firm, with the exception of a slight decrease in Fruits, Vegetables, and some species of Game. The following were the general quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, lb.	35@	Veal, h'd q'rs, lb.	$ 25@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, lb.	26@28	Veal Cutlets, lb.	38@ ..
Round Steak, lb.	22@	Loin, lb.	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, lb.	16@	Pigs' Tongues, lb.	12@ ..
Suet, lb.	10@	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, lb.	18@20	Bacon, lb.	16@ ..
Mutton Chops, lb.	25@	Tripe, lb.	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, lb.	18@	Lard, lb.	17@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, lb.	35@	Smoked Beef, lb.	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, lb.	26@	Smoked Ham, lb.	20@ ..
Sausages, lb.	14@	Shoulders, lb.	12@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, lb.	15@	Lamb, fore quarters, lb.	18@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, lb.	15@	Lamb, hind quarters, lb.	25@ ..
Pork, Fresh, lb.	14@		
Pork, Corned, lb.	14@		

FISH.

Codfish, lb.	10@12	Black Trout, lb.	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, lb.	40@50	Eels, lb.	10@ 20
Halibut, lb.	18@20	Porgies, lb.	10@ 12
Perch, lb.	10@12	Mackerel, lb.	15@ 20
Sunfish, lb.	10@	Kingfish, lb.	20@ 25
Flounders, lb.	10@15	Spanish Mack., lb.	25@ 40
Scollops, gal.	25@30	Weakfish, lb.	6@ 12
Sea Bass, lb.	15@20	Bluefish, lb.	8@ 12
Pickerel, lb.	20@40	Lobsters, lb.	8@ 10
Striped Bass, lb.	15@25	Salmon, lb.	18@ 25
Blackfish, lb.	12@16	Salmon Trout, lb.	15@ 20
Sheepshead, lb.	25@35	Whitefish, lb.	18@ 20

POULTRY AND GAME.

Spring Chickens, lb.	$ 25@$ 28	Plover, dozen	$3 00@$3 50
Common Chickens, lb.	22@ 25	SurfSnipe, doz.	1 25@ ....
Geese, lb.	20@ 25	Ox-eyes, doz.	35@ ....
Fowl, lb.	20@ 25	Tamed Squab, dozen	3 00@ 3 50
Partridges, pair	1 25@1 50	Common Turkeys, lb.	22@ 25
Woodcock, pair	1 00@1 25	Young Turkeys, lb.	25@ 28
Reed Birds, doz.	1 50@1 75	Spg. Duck, lb.	23@ 25
Yellow-legged Snipe, dozen	3 00@3 50		

SMOKED AND SHELLED FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, lb.	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, lb.	10@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, lb.	25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, lb.	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 00@ 2 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb.	20@22	H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, lb.	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, lb.	25@		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@		
Freische Buckling, each	6@		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, half peck	25@ ..	Oyster Plant, bunch	15@ ..
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..	Leeks, bunch	5@ 8
Potatoes, bushel	$1@$1 15	Celery, bunch	18@20
SweetPotatoes, h'fpk	40@	Cauliflower, head	35@45
Squashes, piece	8@10	Lima Beans, h'f pk	40@ ..
Boston Squash, each	15@25	Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	Onions, half peck	40@ ..
Cabbage, head	12@	Beets, bunch	5@ 6
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5	New Carrots, bunch	5@ 6
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
New Tomatoes, q'rt	5@	Water-cresses, b'ch	2@ 3
String Beans, h'f pk	25@	Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
Peas, half peck	50@	Green Corn, dozen	30@ ..

FRUITS.

Lemons, dozen	30@40	Cranberries, quart	18@20
Apples, half peck	25@	Figs, lb.	15@20
Pears, half peck	30@40	Box Figs	1 00@ ..
Honey-comb, lb.	35@40	Grapes, box	25@40
Macaroni, lb.	15@18	Almonds, lb.	35@50
Brazil Nuts, lb.	20@	Bananas, dozen	50@75
English Nuts, lb.	20@	Cocoa-nuts	8@10
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@	Dried Cherries, lb.	20@30
Black Walnuts, q'rt	10@	Dried Plums, lb.	25@ ..
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@	Can Peaches	35@40
Dried Peaches, lb.	20@25	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Apples, lb.	15@	Can Pine-apples	35@40
Dried Pears, lb.	15@	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Currants, lb.	10@15	Can Quinces	35@40
Filberts, lb.	25@	Can Cherries	35@40
Prunels, lb.	25@	Can Fresh Pears	50@ ..
Seedless	20@	Can American Pears	35@ ..
Oranges, dozen	$1@1 50	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Prunes, new, lb.	15@20	Can Tomatoes	20@25
New Dates, lb.	10@15	Can Raspberry	35@ ..
Raisins, lb.	10@18		

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Oct. 5: Nos. 55, 143, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 171.

DECISIONS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The following decisions were rendered by the Commission of Appeals to-day:

Judgments affirmed with costs: The People ex rel. Cook vs. Commissioners of the Highways of Greenburg; Davis vs. Gwynne; Hoyt, Executor of Van Goosbeck, vs. Long Island Railroad; Mullen vs. St. John; Black River Bank vs. Markell; Graham vs. Read; Brown vs. McKee; Bartlett vs. Drew; City of Brooklyn vs. Breslin; Holbrook vs. New-Jersey Zinc Company; Allard Greasart Crowell vs. Hows; Buchman vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Company; Freeman vs. Lorillard; Stone vs. Frost; Kelly vs. Kelly; Best vs. Staples; Jones vs. Brooklyn Life Insurance Company; Kingsland vs. Chittenden; Burtis vs. Amory; Paulin vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company; Wehrum vs. Kuhn; Hagerty vs. Brooklyn City and Newton Railroad Company; Trustees of Union College vs. Wheeler; Dudley vs. Allanson; Executors of Danforth Snow vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; Heine vs. Meyer; Wilkins vs. Barnard; Perry vs. Wade; Smith vs. Holland; Weble vs. Butler; Whitman vs. Seaman; Smith vs. Hunning; Potts vs. The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company; Pitts vs. Hunt; Brown vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. Stigler; Mailleo vs. The Express Propeller Line.

Judgment affirmed by default—Hoag vs. Foster.

Judgment affirmed without cost to either party—Ames vs. Duryea.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Knowlton vs. The Congress and Empire Spring Company; Mattison vs. New-York Central Railway Company; Agate vs. Lowenbien; James vs. Schmidt; Buchanan vs. Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company; Mowers vs. Fethers; Phillips vs. Hebbard; Tallcott vs. Arnold; Thompson vs. Burhans; Salisbury vs. Brisban; Clearwater vs. Britt; Mitchell vs. Reed; Losee vs. Matthews; Bennett vs. Buchan; Donohue vs. Case; Whitman vs. Seaman; Butler vs. *Evening Mail* Association; Dorn vs. Barker; Yates vs. Lyon; Hill vs. Spencer; First National Bank of Toledo vs. Shaw; Shuler vs. Douglass.

Order of the General Term affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the appellant, with costs—Bostwick vs. Goetsel; Titus vs. President, &c., of the Great Western Turnpike Company.

Order of the General Term reversed and judgment upon report of referee affirmed, with costs—East River National Bank vs. Gove; Barnes vs. Barrow.

Judgment affirmed with costs as to A. Hearne, Spear, Wright, and Hickman, and modified as to defendant Colbert, in accordance with the opinion of Commissioner Dwight, before whom the form of the judgment is to be settled—Austin vs. A. Hearne.

Judgment reversed as far as appealed from, and new trial granted; costs to abide event—Cuff vs. Dorlan.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs—Glenn and Hall Manufacturing Company vs. Hall.

Order reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs—Ladieux vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company; Needman vs. Beckwith.

Order affirmed with costs—Hammond vs. Pennock.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment at Circuit affirmed with costs—McCafferty vs. Spuyten Duyvil, &c., Railroad Company.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the appellant with costs—Turnbull vs. Osborn.

Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for the plaintiff upon the verdict with costs—Dinsmore vs. Duncan.

Judgment of the District Court and of the Common Pleas reversed with costs; Van Loon vs. Lyon.

Judgment reversed and motion denied, with costs of appeal to General Term and to this court, and $10 costs of motion—Munger vs. Shannon.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs—Dorn vs. Fox.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the defendant, with costs—Becker vs. Bow.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff, with costs—Hoover vs. Greenebaum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Niven vs. Niven; Merryweather vs. Hefferd et al.; motion granted.

Andrew vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company et al.; granted; see memorandum.

Beggs vs. Brown; Woodruff vs. Oswald; in the matter of Shiffer; Jackson vs. Barr et al.; motions denied.

Blunt vs. Moore et al.; memorandum.

Vetterland vs. Pirandello; motion for judgment granted; motion for leave to answer denied.

Gourand vs. Trust; 1st order stand as settled.

In the matter of Stuyvesant; court has no power to make the allowance.

By Judge Daniels.

Hoe vs. Clarke; opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Miles vs. Brown; proceedings stayed until Monday.

Oct. 12, with liberty to make such further application to General or Special Term as may be proper.

White vs. Woodworth; order appointing Joseph R. Greenwood guardian ad litem of infant defendants.

Gregg vs. Howe et al.; attachment allowed.

Jones vs. Barlow; The Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow; motions granted without costs.

The German Exchange Bank vs. Meyers; Blackwell vs. Hengstbeck; McGinn vs. Branigan; Brantlinx vs. Smith et al.; Stillwell vs. Kelly; Miles vs. Greenwall; Brown vs. Beekman; orders granted.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 2, William Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 135 Grand street, south side, between Crosby and Elm streets, for $29,650, to Catherine A. Ferris, plaintiff in the legal action. The foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Sixty-ninth street, east of Madison avenue, by Dingee, Porter & Co., was adjourned to the 6th inst. No further business was transacted.

The auctions proposed for next week are quite numerous, and several of them of unusual interest, particularly the sale on Tuesday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of Prospect Park lots, Brooklyn; and the sale on Thursday, by A. H. Muller & Son, of Riverside avenue lots, this City. Investors will do well to look over the full list of sales for the week, as published in this column on Monday.

For to-day only one sale is noticed, namely: By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 28 by 78.10 by 25 by 66.2, on Third avenue, east side, 84 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports that Mr. George W. Pollion has sold at private contract ten full lots on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 90 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $140,000.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 3-story brick house and lot No. 135 Grand st., s. s., between Crosby and Elm sts., lot 20x80 . . $29,650

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

Charles st., n. s., 24.2 ft. e. of 4th st., 16.8x74; Edward Kearney to Jeremiah Pangborn and Emmor K. Adams	$12,500
Christopher st., No. 25, n. s. of Waverley place, 20x70; Mary A. Hedden to H. C. Gissel	9,750
Grove st., n. w. s., 142.8 ft. n. e. of Woodruff av., 25x108.9, West Farms; Matthew Mills to William Mills	400
High Bridge st., s. e. corner of Claremont av., 190x303, West Farms; J. A. F. Douglass to N. Cross	12,000
Lewis st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x75; William F. Pecher to Henry A. Pecher, ½ part	11,000
West st., e. s., 41 ft. s. of Hammond st. 23x89; C. Shults to P. Bird, ½ part	2,500
19th st., n. s., 116 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x92; Frank Wolfram to Ludwig Muller	13,500
27th st., s. s., 291.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x98.9; Martha, wife of M. S. Brown, to Zipporah N., wife of C. L. Lawrence	26,000
39th st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Henry Heyward to Anna, wife of Oswald Ottendorfer	47,500
40th st., s. s., 169.06 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x98.9; J. J. McCunn to H. Smith	34,000
42d st., n. s., 180 ft. w. 2d av., 75x100.5; 43d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x100.5; Francis A. Palmer to Burr Wakeman, C. A. G.	125,000
45th st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; A. Rilliard, administratrix, and A. Charvet, administrator of Hippolyte E. Rilliard, to H. S. Day	18,400
50th st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x90; foreclosure; Stephen J. Bidiack to Thomas L. Disbrow	5,000
59th st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., 22x100.4; Sarah Kolb, wife of J. G. Kolb, to Dina, wife of C. Klein	9,000
75th st., s. s., 234.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x102.2; G. Gregory to R. L. Bayard	8,500
76th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x102.2; Louis Summerfield to Edward Oppenheimer	11,000
79th st., s. s., 346 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x102.2; foreclosure; W. Sinclair, Referee to E. Kil. atrick and D. G. Crosby	7,000
Same property; T. Tate and T. Osborne, to E. Kilpatrick and T. G. Crosby, Q. C.	500
84th st., s. s., 455 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x102.2; Nathan D. Morgan to Henry P. Morgan	nom.
102d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 200x100.11; J. M. Koehler to J. J. Burchell	128,000
104th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; 104th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; Eleanor, wife D. Baldwin, to G. D. Bayard, other considerations and	550
111th st., n. s., 201.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; Victoria, wife M. H. Chambers, to H. L. Pratt	16,000
129th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 24x99.11; G. Gregory to R. Lavinia Bayard	7,000
132d st., n. s., 191.3 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 18.9x99.11; Eliza, wife John Currie, to Joseph D. Cremin	8,500
134th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100, Morrisania; J. Witkowski to H. Feltenberg	14,000
141st st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 150x99.11; 142d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 150x99.11; George F. Baker to Duane L. Peabody, Q. C.	nom.
Same property; Duane L. Peabody to Florence T., wife of George F. Baker, Q. C.	nom.
165th st., s. s., 148.8 ft. e. of Washington av., 23x100, Morrisania; Peter Ernst to William Holland	2,700
Fairmount av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 200x141; R. L. Bayard to Susan, wife of G. Gregory	14,000
Madison av., w. s., 48 ft. s. of 41st st., 24x96; Rosa Bendit, widow, to J. M. Bruce	63,000
Tinton av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Pontiac st., 25x105; Tinton av., s. s., 150 ft. s. of Pontiac st., 25x105, Morrisania; Finley A. Johnson to Ninetta Huntley, q. c.	nom.
Same property; C. Huntley to F. A. Johnson, q. c.	nom.
1st av., e. s., 23 ft. s. of 20th st., 29x96; Ludwig Muller to Frank Wolfram	23,000
1st av., e. s., 23 ft. s. of 20th st., 29x96; Ludwig Berle to Ludwig Muller	23,050
2d av., e. s., 86.3 ft. n. of 12th st., 17x120; W. H. Vanaradale to C. Brennemann, q. c.	nom.
Same property; Henry Vanaradale to C. Brennemann, q. c.	nom.
2d av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 25x100; F. A. Kinsbeedt to J. B. Monell	12,000
1st av., Nos. 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, and 53d st., No. 502 West, together, bounded thus: 10th av., s. e. corner 53d st., 125x100; 9th av., No. 821 West 54th st., 25x75; John J. Burchell to Joseph M. Koehler	205,000
Mill square road, to Williams Bridge, e. s., 115 ft. n. of John Bussing's lands, 106 ft. to land of Woodlawn Cemetery, 632.10x317.3 x424x67, thence w. 200 ft., being 3 592-1,000 acres; W. A. Booth, Lucius Hopkins, James D. Smith, to the Woodlawn Cemetery, C. A. G.	nom.
Plot adjoining Woodlawn Cemetery and New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 56 747-1,000 acres, Hugh N. Camp to the Woodlawn Cemetery	nom.
West Farms to Kings Bridge road, easterly corner Munroe av., runs s. e. 215.9 ft. to Jackson av., thence n. e. 110 ft. to Calhoun terrace, thence n. w. 200 ft. to Munroe av., thence s. w. 190 ft. to beginning; Munroe av., s. e. s., adjoining above, runs n. e. 25 ft. to central line Calhoun terrace, thence s. e. 200 ft. to Jackson av., thence s. w. 25 ft., thence n. w. 200 ft.; Fordham to West Farms road, s. s., lots Nos. 104 and 105, 117 and 118, map South Belmont, 162.6x85.3x141x140.7, West Farms; Rudolph Pehlemann to Samuel Zeimer	20,250
Same property, Elizabeth, wife of Willett T. Embler, to Rudolph Pehlemann	25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY.

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS.

About one mile north of High Bridge. Water Grants. More than 150 LOTS on these heights have been sold since the Panic. The remainder, comprising some of the choicest, is now offered in small plots at private sale by the owners at very LOW PRICES and on very EASY TERMS. The High Bridge boats stop at the foot of the property, and the Hudson River Railroad trains at Morris' Dock. Time from 42d st., twenty-two minutes. These large sales, (amounting to upwards of $75,000) made at a time of real estate depression, like the present, prove the attractions of this new locality, and its REAL CHEAPNESS, as well as SPECULATIVE and PRESENT value. Parties to visit the ground will leave the office, No. 34 Pine st., at 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The beauty of the views will alone repay a visit. Maps, &c., can be had at the office of G. A. CACCHI, or E. G. BURLING, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

Propose to remove their offices to their former location at the foot of Duane st. as soon as the building can be prepared for their accommodation. In the meanwhile they offer for sale their valuable property on 23d and 24th sts. and 8th av., particulars of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Mr. MACDONOUGH, at his office, corner of 23d st. and 8th av., or to HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman of the Committee on Finances, same building.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

SUPERBLY FINISHED AND BUILT NEW 25 to 35-foot dwellings cheap!!!—No. 5 East 44th st., No. 15 East 48th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 41 West 56th st., No. 18 East 57th st., and No. 7 West 57th st.; also, 5th av., Nos. 531, 748, 781; extensions, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed; in perfect order; with new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c. Location convenient and first class. Price low, terms easy, and immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ON 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone 21-foot house, at a reasonable price; in complete order; a butler's pantry extension is attached to dining-room. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED.—An extra wide and deep four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; first class in all respects. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground and convenient to horse or steam cars; neighborhood first-class; terms easy. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 5 West 39th st., near 5th av. Apply to WILLIAM H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON LEXINGTON av., near 82d st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; elegantly furnished; piano; superior parlor organ, fitted in an alcove; costly gilt chandeliers, bronzes, large mirrors, &c. Price asked, $35,000. Rent, $3,000 per annum to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

SOUND VIEW PLACE, STAMFORD, CONN. Residence of the late Capt. B. L. Waite, comprising thirty-three acres of superior land on the shore of Long Island Sound, diversified with lawn, groves, orchard, garden, island, &c.; its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing, are unsurpassed. For further particulars, inquire of CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 38 Burling slip; HOTT BROS., No. 72 Gold st.; N. MEAD, Stamford, Conn.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDers and others to invest in the thriving town of Cranford, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The advertiser offers some choice building lots in a first-class neighborhood, suitable for immediate improvement. With the present demand for moderate-priced genteel houses the prospect for securing a good profit on a small capital, securely invested, is flattering. Terms easy; no cash required. N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PALOTKA, FLA., a desirable residence, including stable, other out-buildings, and a very fine orange grove, which produced 150 barrels choice fruit last season; house well furnished. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES UNDERWOOD, Hartford, Conn.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH AND RIVERSIDE AVS. AND 102D ST., OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF WILLIAM P. FURNISS, DECEASED,

The sixteen lots comprising the southerly half of the block bounded by 11th and Riverside avs., 102d and 103d sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

GRANDEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON

To secure the choicest of building sites in the attractive and healthful village of SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

O. H. PIERSON

will sell, by order of the owner, Dr. HENRY FENNER, positively and without reserve, at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, At 12 M., on the premises,

200 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS,

fronting on finely-graded streets, in midst of costly improvements, near depot, (fourteen trains daily,) magnificent views, surrounded by colleges, schools, churches, and stores.

A LARGE, COSTLY TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY CONCRETE RESIDENCE,

twenty-two rooms, all conveniences, thoroughly built, included in sale.

Terms favorable. Special train from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., New-York, at 10:55 A. M. day of sale. Music. Luncheon on arrival of train.

Free passes, maps, &c., of the auctioneer,

O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST District.—CHARLES F. HUNTER, as sole acting executor of Charlotte Dimmick, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN McINTOSH, Jane Green, Charles F. Hunter, as sole acting executor of John C. Dimmick, deceased, Samuel V. Hoffman, W. H. Van Tassell, A. G. Campbell, Edward Mallon, and Thomas Connor, defendants.—By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1874, the subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, through Adrian H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer, the certain indenture of lease directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All the unexpired term of a certain indenture of lease of all that piece or parcel of ground lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and described and containing as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the north-easterly corner of Bank street and the Thirteenth avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue about seventy feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets; thence easterly along the said centre line about one hundred and forty-five feet and four inches; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the Thirteenth avenue sixty-four feet and six inches; and thence westerly one hundred and forty-six feet to the Thirteenth avenue, the place of beginning; and also the use of an alleyway, not less than ten feet wide, from Bank street to the rear of said premises up to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets, to be used in common with the owners and occupants of the adjoining property, together with the right of the lessees in said lease named, as owners of said lots, to collect and receive the wharfage of the bulkhead in front of the above described premises fronting on the Thirteenth avenue for and during the term of said lease; the buildings upon the premises so demised comprising a four-story brick building about 25x132 feet, with a two-story addition on rear, situated on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue; also a four-story brick building about 45x72 feet, adjoining the above on the northerly side; said indenture of lease having been executed by Glorvina R. Hoffman, wife of Samuel V. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, and Samuel V. Hoffman, parties of the first part, to Bernard Cummings, of said place, party of the second part, on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1869, for the term of eight years from the first day of May, 1869, and containing a covenant for the payment of the yearly rent of twenty-four hundred dollars; also additional covenants for four renewals for the term of ten years each, at the option of the lessee and at a rent to be appraised. The said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of April, 1869, in Liber 1,090 of Conveyances, page 476.

Dated—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1874.

WM. H. WILLIS, JR., Referee.

GRAY & DAVENPORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Pine and No. 9 Nassau street.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled "an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, within sixty days of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements herein advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate Office No. 21 Park row, New-York. Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

RUEA NELSON, Esq., of Brooklyn, HAS DIRECTED JERE. JOHNSON, JR., TO SELL, positively, absolutely, and without limit, on TUESDAY, OCT. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, nearly

100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

fronting on and adjacent to PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Without any exception the best property ever offered at public or private sale, and situated as follows:

NINTH AVENUE—North-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President st., two lots.

NINTH AVENUE—North corner of 9th st., fronting Park, five lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

FIFTH STREET—South-west side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

SIXTH AVENUE—North-west side, entire front between 5th and 6th sts., ten lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., sixteen lots.

FIFTH STREET—North-west side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., twenty-five lots.

Maps ready at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn; No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, OCT. 8.—NO. 144 WEST 49th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; sale peremptory, to close an estate.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED.—A LARGE THREE-story French-roof dwelling, pleasantly located near entrance to Prospect Park; well furnished; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars and permit, call on V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgant modern four-story brown-stone house, unfurnished, in East 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Park entrance, to rent low until next August. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN AUDUbon Park, (157th st.,) on the banks of the Hudson; very cheap for the Winter. D. O. BRADLEY, Room No. 42, No. 30 Broad st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE OR FOUR story high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th to 50th st., not less than 20 feet front, and not to exceed $35,000 in price. Address C. L. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES HOLDING DEEDS of small tracts of land in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, &c., and wishing to dispose of the same, will please call on or send to the undersigned. Long Island lots will be exchanged for the same, &c. R. STUART WILLIS, Attorney at Law, No. 182 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROF. SHEPHERD'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, has achieved quick and solid success. It has won much praise from the reading public, and as a text-book is already adopted and in use in the Baltimore city schools.

"Carefully constructed, with good taste and judgment. It will achieve success," says Prof. WHITNEY, of Yale.

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"In every respect the very manual needed," says Prof. HUNT, of Princeton.

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"The rare merit of presenting the results of learned research with clearness of illustration and elegance of style."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50. For sale by all booksellers or by E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, No. 17 Murray st., New-York.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

By GEO. H. CALVERT.

16mo, vellum, cloth, extra gilt, $1 50.

To have reached Mr. Calvert's conception of "The Maid," and portrayed it so successfully, is to have done a great thing.—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

The tragedy is full of fine thoughts and charming bits of coloring.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

We follow her with rapt attention through Mr. Calvert's interesting pages.—*Boston Transcript.*

Abounding in passages of poetic beauty.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 4th av. and 23d st., New-York.

NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

CONTENTS OF FALL NUMBER. 1874.

I. Cosmical Unity in History.
II. Village Communities, Ancient and Modern.
III. Grantism versus Cæsarism.
IV. The English State Church and Nonconformists.
V. Geological History.
VI. The Beechers and the Tiltons.
VII. Domestic Hygiene.
VIII. Our Educators; a Model Head-Master.
IX. Notices and Criticisms.
X. Appendix—Insurance, Good, Bad, and Indifferent.
XI. Alphabetical Index to Volume XXIX.

Subscription, $5 a year. Specimen copy sent by the Editor to any part of the United States, or British America, on receipt of $1 25.

General Agents, American News Company.

EDWARD I. SEARS, LL. D., No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of article 1, title 1, of chapter IV. of part second of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof, under the following terms and conditions, and therefore do make, file, and publish this certificate, and declare:

That the name, or firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is "ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in coffee, tea, sugar, and other merchandise, for their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of the City, County, and State of New-York; EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey; and the names of the special partners are EDWIN D. MORGAN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey.

That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said EDWIN D. MORGAN has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said SOLON HUMPHREYS has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That this partnership is to commence on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1874, and is to continue until the 1st day of October, 1876, and that the City of New-York is to be the principal place of business of the said partnership.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
E. D. MORGAN,
SOLON HUMPHREYS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

EDWIN F. COREY, JR., Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of said City and County, being sworn, saith that he is one of the general partners in the firm of ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS, mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that the sums of fifty thousand dollars each in the said certificate specified to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by the said EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, the special partners therein named, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.

W. F. ROWLAND.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1874.

EDWIN F. COREY, JR., Notary Public, New-York County.

oc3-6w8.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS, has been dissolved in consequence of the death of Mr. FREDERIC P. TERRY, and by mutual consent from and after this date either of the surviving partners will sign in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND, E. W. HUMPHREYS, } Surviving general partners.
E. D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Special partners.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm and style of ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS, and will continue the business heretofore carried on by the firm of ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS. Messrs. E. D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS are special partners in the new firm.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
General partners.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

In consequence of the death of Mr. FREDERIC P. TERRY, the firm of "ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS" is hereby dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND, E. W. HUMPHREYS, } Surviving General Partners.
E. D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Special Partners.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 2d day of October, 1874, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, surviving partners of the firm of ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS, each to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they had executed the same.

EDWIN F. COREY, JR., Notary Public New-York County.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BATES & BOSTWICK, and will continue the banking and stock commission business at No. 13 Broad st.

J. H. BATES,
S. B. BOSTWICK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of BAILEY & BUCKINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN BAILEY.
JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. H. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST. Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

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Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine

Are the most potent Remedial Agents.

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod-liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

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Bottles from 2s. to 21s.

And retail of all chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

GENUINE FRODSHAM WATCH FOR SALE at a bargain; stem-winder, three years old; purchaser may get opinion of expert; suitable for gentleman's use. Address WATCH, Station A.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS BLACKED BY the week or month by Thomas T. C. Turner. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for parties desiring to engage in a good manufacturing business. The tools, machinery, patterns, patents and fixtures belonging to the late DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Auburn, N. Y., are now offered for sale upon very favorable terms. The

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

built by this company have a wide-known reputation for their superior quality, and at the close of the present season stand higher in the estimation of the farming community than ever before.

The business can be entered upon with but very little delay. A large number of valuable agencies can be retained, and the benefit to be derived from the good-will and experience of the former company would be worth to any one continuing the business, many thousand dollars. For particulars apply to

G. J. LETCHWORTH, for Trustees.

AUBURN, Sept. 16, 1874.

DRUG STORE.—FIRST-CLASS, ON LEADING business street, doing profitable business; will be sold cheap. Particulars at No. 9 Dey st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.

DAVID B. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.

FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.

H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st., near the Boulevard.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES W. FARR, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, ALBERT KLAMROTH, RANH. W. TOWNSEND, JAMES M. HALSTEAD, } Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE level of the top of pile dyke in Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon of Oct. 14, 1874. For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for concrete flagging on the plaza at 5th av., 59th and 59th sts.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GRANITE, STONE, AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for granite, stone, and mason work to erect a fountain on Madison square.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SLATING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for slating Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, and veal.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 6th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering groceries, dry goods, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE Winter from the 1st of November by a private family of four adults only; it must be located within 18th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs., and well furnished. Address by mail Mrs. R. S. P., Dobb's Ferry, with full particulars.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL, (Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

Houston and Texas Central Railway

1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Esq., at Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO'S, No. 56 Wall street, New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of CHARLES MERRIAM, Agent, No. 29 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, October 6, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHL. THAYER, } Trustees.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, UNION BUILDING, Nos. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 13th of October next.

By order,

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.

The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 6s, DUE IN 1895.
NEW-YORK CITY 7s, due in 1890.
BUFFALO CITY 7s, due in 1903.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7s, due in 1904.
FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7s, due in 1903.

For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

GWYNNE & DAY,

No. 16 Wall st.,

transact a general banking and commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c.

Dealers in New-York State stocks.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$120,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on bond and mortgage, in New-York, New-Jersey, Brooklyn, and Westchester. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 24.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND BONDS sold by auction; sales for Executors, Referees, Assignees, &c., made on the most favorable terms. OFFICE No. 14 PINE ST.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS AND COUPONS.

The following Dividends and Coupons are payable at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., Oct. 1, 1874.

City of New-Orleans Seven per Cent. Gold, and Ten per Cent. and Six per Cent. Currency Bonds.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago First, Second and Third Mortgage Bonds.

Dayton and Michigan Third Mortgage Bonds.

Grand Rapids and Indiana First Mortgage Unguaranteed Gold Bonds.

Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Indianapolis City (Ind.) Bonds.

Indianapolis (Ind.) Eight per Cent. School Bonds.

City of Terre Haute (Ind.) Seven per Cent. Bonds.

One and Three-quarters per Cent. Dividend on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago special Guaranteed Stock.

And on 6th inst.:

Regularly Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters per Cent. on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago prior Guaranteed Stock.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared payable on the 27th day of October to the shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of October next.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the International Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date by the National City Bank.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from the above bonds, due 1st October prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.

For particulars call or send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS,

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 Western Union	80⅞	300 N. Y. C. Hud. R.	101¼
1100 do	80¾	100 do	101⅛
1200 do	80⅝	200 Erie Railway	35¼
700 do	80½	1400 do	35⅜
900 do	80⅝	100 do b3.	35⅜
300 do b3.	80⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash R.	34½
500 do	80¾	100 do	34¼
100 do	80⅞	100 do	34¾
100 do s3.	80¾	100 do	34⅜
900 Pacific Mail	50⅛	800 do	34¼
3500 do s3.	50	400 do	34½
1300 do	50	200 do	34⅝
50 do	49¾	100 do	34¾
2900 do	49⅞	100 North-western R.	40¼
600 do	50	200 do	40⅛
400 do	50⅛	2000 do	40
200 Union Pacific R.	36⅝	1300 do	39⅞
300 do	36¾	1800 do	39¾
100 do	36⅝	300 do	39⅞
600 do	36½	100 do	40
800 do	36⅜	1100 do	39⅞
300 do	36½	300 do	39¾
1100 do	36⅜	300 do	39⅞
600 do b3.	36⅝	500 do b3.	40
100 Rock Island b3.	103⅞	300 do	39⅞
100 do	103¾	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	28¼
100 do	103⅝	300 do	28⅛
100 Lake Shore s3.	82	200 do	28
2500 do	82¼	100 do	27⅞
200 do	82⅛	200 do	27¾
100 do	82⅛	300 do	27⅝
800 do	82¼	400 do	27½
100 do s3.	82	200 do	27⅝
300 do	82⅛	200 do	27¾
100 do	82⅛	400 do	27⅞
1000 do	82¼	300 do	28
300 do	82	100 St. Paul R.	34⅞
200 do	81⅞	900 do s3.	34¾
3600 do	81⅞	500 do c.	34¾
300 do	81⅞	500 do	34¾
500 do	82	100 do b3.	34⅞
3300 do	82⅛	100 Boston, H. & Erie	1¼
800 do	82⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. s3.	12⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 12. 115⅞	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 112¾
10,050 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N. b. c. 115⅝	10,000 do 12. 112⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 116¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 12. 111¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Georgia 6s	78¾	500 C. & N. W. b.c.s3.	39⅞
2,000 Mo. 6s, '76	98½	100 do	39¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, '78	95¾	300 do	39⅝
18,000 Va. 6s, Def.	9½	600 do s3.	39½
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F.	101½	100 do	39⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. gold bds.	80½	300 do	39¾
3,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st	102½	200 do	39⅞
1,000 Buf. & S. L. 1st	99½	100 do s3.	39¾
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	96½	600 do	39⅝
2,000 N. Mo. 1st	81	400 do	39⅝
11,000 C. Pac. G bds.	93	200 do b3.	39¾
3,000 U. P. S. F.	75¼	100 do	39¾
8,000 U. Pac. 1st	87¾	300 do b3.	39⅝
1,000 do	87⅝	25 Am. Exp. b.c.	62
4,000 do	88	100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101¼
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. x int.	86	100 Erie b.c.	35⅜
1,000 do	86¼	30 Panama b.c.	115
5,000 Pac. 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo.	100⅛	300 Un. Pac. b.c.	36½
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	106	200 do	36⅝
3,000 Internat. 1st	70	100 do s3.	36⅝
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.	99¾	600 do b3.	36½
700 Quick. M. Co. b.c.	33½	100 do	36½
500 do	33⅛	200 do	36⅝
400 do	33	300 do	36⅝
600 Quick. Pref. b.c.	39½	200 T., Wab. & W. b.c.	34½
200 C. & R. I. b.c.	103½	700 do	34⅜
100 do	103¾	500 do	34¼
400 Pac. Mail b.c.	50	700 do	34⅜
1000 do	50⅛	200 do	34½
400 do	50	1100 do b3.	34⅜
100 do b3.	49⅞	800 L. Sh. & M. So. b.c.	82¼
800 do	49⅞	100 do s3.	82⅛
500 do	49⅝	300 do	82¼
800 do	49⅝	100 do b3.	82⅛
300 do	49½	2005 do	82
800 do s3.	49½	1600 do	82
600 do b3.	49⅝	1000 do	81⅞
500 do	49⅝	1200 do	81¾
200 do	49¾	1100 do	81⅞
100 do	49⅝	500 do b3.	82
100 do s15.	49½	1200 do	82
200 do	49⅝	200 do	82⅛
300 do	49¾	600 do	82
100 do b3.	49⅜	900 do	81⅞
1100 do	49⅝	200 do b3.	82
500 do s3.	49½	1200 do	81⅞
200 do	49⅝	1000 do	82
500 do	49⅝	200 do	82⅛
200 do s3.	49⅞	224 Clev. & P. Guar.	87½
300 do	49⅜	20 D., L. & W. x div.	107⅞
39 Del. & H. Canal	115½	19 do b.c.	107¾
500 W. U. Tel. b.c.	80⅞	100 do s3.	107⅝
500 do	80¾	500 B., H. & E. b.c.	1⅜
800 do	80⅝	100 N. J. C. x div.	104
1800 do s3.	80½	100 do	104¼
100 do	80⅝	100 do b.c.	104¼
900 do b3.	80⅝	200 O. & M. b.c.s3.	28
200 do	80¾	100 do	27⅞
300 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	34½	2100 do	27¾
850 do	34⅜	800 do s3.	27¾
100 do	34¼	500 do b3.	27⅞
300 do s3.	34⅜	100 do b3.	28
100 C. Mil. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	52⅞	200 do	27⅞
		200 C., C. & I. C. b.c.s3.	12½
		500 do	12⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union	80¾	100 Erie	35½
700 do	80⅞	25 do	35¼
1200 do b3.	81	50 do	35⅝
2400 do	81	50 Panama	114½
100 do c.	80⅞	200 North-west. s3.	39¾
1500 do c.	81	300 do	39⅞
500 do s3.	81	100 do b3.	39⅞
800 do	81	100 do	39⅞
300 do	81⅛	100 do	39⅞
500 do	81⅛	200 do b3.	40
500 do b3.	81¼	300 do	39⅞
300 do	81¼	100 do	39⅞
1300 do s3.	81⅛	100 do c.	39⅞
100 do	81⅛	100 do b3.	39⅞
100 do	81⅛	100 do b5.	39⅞
300 do	81⅛	100 do	39⅞
700 Pacific Mail	49⅞	300 Rock Island b3.	103⅞
200 do s3.	49⅞	100 do	103⅞
300 do b3.	50	100 do b3.	104
1000 do	50	100 do	104
700 do	50⅛	100 do s3.	103⅞
200 Un. Pacific	36½	400 do c.	103⅞
100 do	36⅝	100 do b3.	104
100 Lake Shore c.	82⅜	1300 St. Paul	34⅜
700 do	82½	200 do	34½
100 do b3.	82⅜	600 Tol. & Wab.	34⅝
80 do	82⅜	100 do	34½
100 do	82⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.	28
500 do	82⅜	700 do	28¼
500 do s3.	82⅜	100 do	28⅛
15 do	82¾	100 C., C. & I. C.	12½
400 do	82½	100 Quicksilver	32⅝
1900 do	82⅜	100 do	32¾
800 do s3.	82⅛	100 do	32⅝
1100 do	82⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅜
200 A. & P. Tel.	15⅝	100 do c.	101⅜
100 Fort Wayne	90⅞	100 do	101½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81 117⅛	$50,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81 b. c. 117⅜
2,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 111⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is., '87	93	300 Union Pacific b.c.	36⅝
8,000 Brook. 6s W. L. b.c.	95¼	2900 do	36⅜
1,000 C., C. C. & In. 1st	104	500 do	36⅞
1,000 C. P. G. bds. c.	93	100 do b3.	36⅞
3,000 U. P. 1st M. b3.	87	1200 do s3.	36¾
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	86½	300 do	36⅞
5,000 do	86½	700 do	36⅞
5,000 U. P. S. Fund.	75	300 do b3.	37
10,000 L. & N. con. b.c.	84½	2500 do	37
10,000 N. J. C. 1st new	106½	800 do	37
1,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds.	80¾	2200 do	37⅛
6,000 Mich. So. 2d	101½	2000 do b3.	37⅛
5,000 Long D. bds.	100	400 L. S. & M. So. b.c.	82¼
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	106	300 do	82⅜
10 Bank State N. Y.	111	500 do	82⅜
250 C. C. of Md. b.c.	47	700 do	82⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c. b3.	101⅜	800 do	82½
100 do	101½	1300 do	82⅝
1600 do	101⅜	200 do b3.	82¾
200 do	101¾	400 do	82¾
1000 do b3.	101⅜	100 do	82⅝
500 W. Un. Tel. b.c.	81⅛	900 do	82¾
1700 do s3.	81	600 do	82⅞
1600 do	81	500 do b3.	83
600 do	81⅛	500 do	83
4000 do	81¼	600 do s10.	82⅞
500 do	81¼	600 do	83⅛
200 do c.	81⅛	1100 do	82⅞
2200 do s3.	81⅛	100 D., L. & W. b.c.	107⅞
1200 do b3.	81⅛	70 P., F. W. & C. G'd.	90½
1200 do	81½	100 C. & N. W. b.c.	39⅞
1500 do b3.	81⅛	500 do	40
700 do	81⅛	100 do	40
1400 Pacific Mail b.c.	50	300 do b3.	40⅛
1200 do	50⅛	300 do	40⅛
2400 do	50¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	56½
2000 do s3.	50¼	200 C. & R. I. b.c.	103⅞
100 Erie b.c. b3.	35⅛	300 do	104
300 do	35⅜	200 do	104⅛
100 do	35⅛	150 do s3.	104⅛
100 do	35⅜	200 C. M. & St. P. b.c. b3.	34⅝
300 do b3.	35⅜	300 T., W. & W. b.c. s3.	34½
200 do	35½	300 do	34¾
300 N. J. Cen. b.c.	104⅛	100 do	34⅜
300 At. & P. Pf. b.c.	12½	25 Chic. & Alton	98
		200 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	28⅛
		200 do	28¼
		200 do	28⅜
		100 do	28¼
		100 Han. & St. Jo. b.c.	27
		40 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	33
		100 C., C. & I. C. b.c. s60.	12¼
		300 do s3.	12½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1600 Western Un.	81⅛	800 Union Pacific	37
800 do s3.	81¼	1500 do	36⅞
1000 do	81¼	100 do s3.	36¾
700 do	81⅛	300 do	36¾
500 do	81⅛	300 do b3.	36¾
2000 do s3.	81	500 do	36⅝
1000 do	81	400 do	36⅝
1200 do	80⅞	500 do	36⅝
400 do	80⅞	3500 do	36½
1600 do	80¾	20 Pittsburg	87½
100 do	80¾	100 N. J. Central	104¼
2800 do	80¾	200 Del., L. & W.	107¾
800 do	80⅝	400 North-west. s3.	40⅛
200 do	80⅝	200 do b3.	40⅛
100 do	80⅝	500 do	40⅛
300 do	80⅝	100 do	40⅛
200 do	80¾	100 do	40⅛
100 do	80⅝	100 do s3.	40⅛
100 Quicksilver	32¾	200 do	40
200 Pacific Mail s3.	50⅛	100 do	39⅞
400 do	50⅛	100 do	39⅞
1000 do	50	400 do	39⅞
1000 do s3.	50	100 do	39⅞
100 do b3.	49⅞	400 do	39⅞
100 do	50	300 do	39⅞
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅜	500 do	39⅞
200 do	101⅜	100 do	39⅞
800 do	101½	400 St. Paul	34¾
700 do b3.	101½	100 do	34⅝
600 Ohio & Miss.	28	100 do	34½
600 do	27⅞	800 do s3.	34¼
500 Rock Island b3.	104	200 do	34¼
100 do	104	100 do	34⅜
100 do b3.	103⅞	19 Morris & Essex	97
100 do	103¾	400 Tol. & Wab.	35
800 do	103⅞	200 do	35⅛
800 Lake Shore	82¼	200 do	35¼
800 do	82½	200 do	35¼
800 do b3.	82⅜	200 do	34⅞
100 do	82⅝	200 do	34¾
400 do	82½	300 do	34¾
1100 do	82½	300 do	34⅝
200 do	82⅝	600 do	34½
1100 do	82¾	100 do	34¾
1500 do	82½	100 C., C. & I. C.	12¾
400 do	82	100 do	12¾
500 do	81⅞	100 do	12¾
300 do s3.	81¾	100 Erie	35⅜
800 do	81¾	100 do	35¼
900 do	81⅞	100 do s10.	35⅛
400 do b3.	82	20 American Ex.	61¼

FRIDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

There has been considerable gossip afloat in Wall street circles to-day of a character generally likely to produce excitement and to develop weakness; but it must be conceded that, in the face of the various depressing influences which presented themselves, the feeling in financial and commercial circles is both hopeful and reliant. The speculation of the past few weeks has evinced an undertone of real strength which many of the most experienced minds in mercantile and banking circles did not believe to exist, and now that it has asserted itself, no mere sporadic business embarrassments will exert any permanent ill effect on the markets. To-day the "Street" was stirred somewhat by rumors of two failures, one only of which, however, appears to have been authoritatively announced, and involved a Broad street exporting house of hitherto good reputation. The suspension of this firm was due to the existing declension in values of certain product lines and the inability of the house to realize rapidly. In the other case the rumor involved an old and well-known banking-house which was embarrassed in the panic of a year ago, but has thus far maintained its solvency on an extension of paper then due. The extension of this paper has now expired, and there is some delay in meeting it, but no portion of it has yet been protested, as was erroneously reported last night, and the creditors manifest every disposition to be lenient for two or three days, when it is believed ample funds will be provided to liquidate the outstanding indebtedness. The current or new business of the firm, since the extension of a year ago, is understood to be in a safe and satisfactory condition. The case is one where a little patience may prove beneficial to all concerned, and where precipitancy and impatience may work as wide-spread injury. President Mitchell, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, has transmitted to the Governor of Wisconsin a letter, in which he reviews the effect of the Potter law on the railroads of that State. He asserts that it actually cuts off the State from the interest of capitalists, who will hereafter decline to make advances of money for railroad and other kindred projects. There are two courses open, however, to the existing railroad companies—curtailment of the volume as well as the quality of their transportation service, or a continuance of the service as formerly, with imminent prospect of heavy resulting losses. For the present, the St. Paul Company has decided to make the sacrifice, and will shape their future course upon the results of this abnegatory experiment. President Keep, on behalf of the North-western Road, will shortly publish a letter giving the views of the Directors and officers of that company, and expressing also their determination under the existing state of affairs.

There was a marked diminution in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the character of the market was in all other respects much quieter than at any previous time during the past week. It is proper to state, however, that the transactions aggregated an amount far in excess of that in ordinary times, reaching 233,650 shares. Western Union took the lead in the volume of business, with sales of 53,300 shares, closely followed by Lake Shore with 52,800. Pacific Mail reached 33,450; Union Pacific, 27,160; North-western, 18,900, and Ohio and Mississippi, 10,000. At the opening the market was irregular, some stocks having been ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than at the close yesterday, and others *vice versa*. Weakness soon set in, and, under a vigorous selling movement, prices declined ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., this being followed by a partial recovery at the first board. The change was of short duration, however, and after the first call North-west Common touched 39½, Lake Shore 81¾, Pacific Mail 49½, and Wabash 34¼—a decline of ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. from the highest point. Toward 1 o'clock the market gradually gained in strength, and later sales of Lake Shore were made as high as 83; Union Pacific, 37⅛; Wabash, 35¼; Western Union, 81½; Pacific Mail, 50¼; Rock Island, 104¼; North-west Common, 40¼; New-York Central, 101⅞; and Ohio and Mississippi, 28⅜—these stocks leading, both in point of strength and activity. Shortly before the close the "spurt" in money, accompanied by rumors of business failures, again started prices on the downward tack, and the figures touched were the lowest of the day. Lake Shore sold as low as 81¾, Western Union 80½, North-west Common 39¼, St. Paul Common 34¼, Wabash 34⅜, and Union Pacific 36½. In the case of Lake Shore final transactions were at 82, Western Union 80⅞, North-west Common 39½, but the remainder of the list showed no important recovery. Erie was unusually quiet and stationary, owing to the steadiness of the price at London, and fluctuated only ⅜ ₱ cent. all day. Among the investment shares Delaware and Lackawanna sold at 107½@107¾, and New-Jersey Central at 104@104¼, both ex-dividend. Fort Wayne sold at 90⅞, and Pittsburg at 87½.

There were no new features in the Government Bonds market. The sales aggregated $108,000, and were at prices which indicated a firm tone. In Railroad Bonds the transactions were moderate, but the changes in quotations comparatively slight. Union Pacific Land Grants rose from 86 to 86½, Firsts declined to 87¾ and rallied to 88, and Sinking Funds receded to 75¼. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold bonds declined to 80½, and later recovered to 80¾. Chicago and Rock Island Sevens sold at 106; New-Jersey Central First, new, at 106½, and Michigan Southern Second at 101½. State bonds were steady on small dealings. The sales of City bank shares were confined to Fourth National at 99¾, and State of New-York at 111. There was an unexpected change in the Money market at one time to-day. The rates, which had ruled nearly all day, as for months past, at 2@2½ ₱ cent., suddenly jumped to 5@6 ₱ cent. shortly before the close of bank hours. The movement was spasmodic and the result of the demand from a few parties who had failed to make up their bank accounts, as well as from the disturbance caused by the failure alluded to elsewhere. At the close there was an abundance of capital offering at the old rates—2@3 ₱ cent. Discounts were unaltered. The market for sterling exchange was strong, and the leading bankers advanced rates to $4 85½ for 60-day bills, and to $4 88½ for demand. The activity in money at London and the temporary small supply of commercial bills account for the advance, although indirectly the failure of Kaufman & Co. influenced the market. The rates for actual business at the close were $4 84¾@$4 85, and $4 87¾@$4 88, respectively for long bills and demand drafts. The gold speculation did not respond in any important degree to the rise in Exchange, and the transactions were limited at alternately 110⅛ and 110¼, the market opening and closing at the latter quotation. Early in the day Gold Loans were made flat, and at 1 and 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing, but subsequently holders of cash gold paid 1 ₱ cent. to have their balances carried. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day, on Government account, $25,000 for interest, and $109,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs aggregated $295,000. The Imports of Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day amounted in value to $2,207,213, and the amount marketed $2,309,210. For the corresponding week in 1873 the imports were $2,123,267, and in 1872 $2,108,295.

Chamberlain Lane has collected from Banks, for interest on September deposits, $9,117 39.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117	117
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½@$4 85	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅜	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Pacific Mail	50	50
St. Paul Common	35	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	52⅞	52⅞
Western Union	80⅝	80⅝
Union Pacific	36½	36½
Lake Shore	82⅛	82
Toledo and Wabash	34¾	34¼
North-western Common	40¼	39¾
North-western Preferred	56¾	56½
Delaware and Lackawanna	*107⅞	107¾
New-Jersey Central*	106	104¼
Panama	113¼	114½
Erie	35¼	35¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28	27⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	12⅝	12¾
Harlem	129	128

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅞	101⅛	5,600
Erie	35⅝	35¼	3,775
Lake Shore	83	81¾	52,800
Wabash	35¼	34¼	9,700
North-western	40½	39¼	18,900
North-western Pref.	56½	56½	100
Rock Island	104¼	103½	4,000
Fort Wayne	90⅞	90½	170
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅞	34¼	7,150
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	52⅞	52⅞	100
Pittsburg	87½	87½	244
Del., Lack. & Western	*107⅞	107½	439
New-Jersey Central	*104¼	104	600
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12½	12½	300
Union Pacific	37⅛	36⅜	27,100
Morris & Essex	97	97	49
C., C. & Indiana Central	12¾	12½	1,700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27	27	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	33	33	40
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜	27½	10,000
Bos., Hart. & Erie	1⅜	1¼	600
Panama	115	114½	80
Western Union	81½	80½	53,300
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	15¾	15¾	200
Pacific Mail	50¼	49½	33,450
Quicksilver	33½	32⅝	2,300
Quicksilver Preferred	39½	39	800
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	62	61¼	45
Del. & Hud. Can.	115½	115½	39
Consolidation Coal	47	47	250
Total			233,931

* Ex dividend.

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¼	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅝	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112⅜	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅛	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Registered	115⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Coupons	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅛	111¼
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111½	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	93	93¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross Clearances	$24,728,000
Gold Balances	1,343,409
Currency Balances	1,481,249

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency Exchanges	$103,339,229
Currency Balances	5,010,935
Gold Exchanges	7,880,947
Gold Balances	1,267,863

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	114
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	114
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	116
Ark. 6s, Funded	13	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	108½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	12	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	108½
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R.	12	N. C. 6s, o., Jan. & Jy.	20¼
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	12	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv.	12	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. Jan. & July	42
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.	12	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Ap. & October	42
California 7s	111	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. cp., off Ja. & J.	30
Connecticut 6s	103	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp., off Apl. & Oct.	30
Ga. 7s, new bds.	89	N. C. 6s, Fd. Act, '66	15
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	72	N. C. 6s, Fd. Act, '68	14
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. N. Bds, A. & O.	10
Ill. coup, 6s, '77	101	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ill. coup., 6s, '79	101	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ill. War Loan	101	Ohio 6s, '86	103½
Louisiana 6s	22	Rhode Island 6s	103
La. 6s, Levee bds.	22	South Car. 6s	20
La. 8s, Levee bds.	25	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Jy.	17
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102½	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	17
Mich. 6s, '83	102½	S. C. L. C. Fd. Act, '66	17
Mich. 7s, '90	104	S. C. L. C., '89 J. & J.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	S. C. L. C., '89 A. & O.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98	S. C. 7s, of '88	17
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96½	Tenn. 6s, old	74
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½	Tenn. 6s, Ex-Coup.	56
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	74
Long Bds, due '81 to '91, incl.	94	Tenn. 6s, Ex-Coup.	56
H. & St. Jo., due '75	96	Tenn. 6s, new series	55½
H. & St. Jo., due '86	92	Texas 10s of '76	105½
H. & St. Jo., due '87	92	Va. 6s, old	34
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	107⅞	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	34
N. Y. Cp. B'ty L.	107⅞	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	34
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	108	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	52¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	108	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser.	41
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	108	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	9½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108		
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Bos., H. & E. G.	35	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	99
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	50	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99¼
Chi. & Alt. 1st	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96½
Chic. & Alton In.	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	93
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	93
St. L., J. & C. 1st	91½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C	110⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac	105	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	106½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C	103	Har. 1st 7s C.	108½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	104	North Mo. 1st	81
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	84	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	Ohio & Miss. Con.	91¼
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	95	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	80½	West. Pac. bs.	84½
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	102	Union Pac. 1st bds.	87⅞
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	86
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Union P. In. p. due	90
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104	Union Pac. S. F.	75
Del., L. & W. 1st	101	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Del., L. & W. 2d	105	Pac. R. 2d	66
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	107½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Morris & E. 1st	107¼	P., F. W. & C. 1st	107½
Morris & E. 2d	102	P., F. W. & C. 2d	103
Morris & E. C.	90	P., F. W. & C. 3d	92½
Morris & E. 7s of '71	95	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101½
Erie 1st Ext.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96½	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st	71
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95¼	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d	30
Long Dock bds.	99⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st	87
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	St. L. & I. M. 2d	61
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	106	Alton & T. H. 1st	105
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	77½	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87
Cedar F. & M. 1st	79	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	100½	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	92
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	105¼	T., P. & W., E. D.	80
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	T., P. & W., W. D.	74
Clev., P. & A. o. b.	100	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s	50
Clev., P. & A. n. b.	98¼	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	72
Det., M. & T. bds.	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d	73
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	96½	Han. & N. 1st	75
Buff. & S. L. 7s	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
Kal. & W. P. 1st	85	Gt. West. 2d, '93	70
L. Shore Div. bds.	95	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	70
L. Shore C. R. 2d	90	Ill. & So. I. 1st	50

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Marine	120
American Exchange	114	Mech. B'kg. Ass'n.	80
Central National	98	Merchants'	118½
Chatham	130	Merch. Exchange	108
Chemical	1500	Metropolitan	130
City	300	Nassau	106
Commerce	114	New-York	122
Corn Exchange	120	Ninth National	100
First National	200	Park	135
Fulton	140	People's	140
Gallatin National	125	Phenix	100
Hanover	100	St. Nicholas	106
Irving	128	Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 2.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103⅞	104
Camden and Amboy	125⅞	126
Pennsylvania	54⅝	54¾
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	14¼	14⅜
Northern Central	32½	33
Lehigh Navigation	47	47⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¾

Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay Oct. 1 and Oct. 6 the coupons then matured on bonds of the City of New-Orleans, and on a large number of Western Railway Mortgages, as well as on special bonds of the City of Indianapolis, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Hops, bales	123
Bees-wax, pkgs.	15	Hides, No.	162
Broom-corn, bales	53	Hides, bdls.	68
Cotton, bales	1,750	Resin, bbls.	2,719
Flour, bbls.	10,177	Leather, Sides	3,664
Meal, bbls.	100	Beef, pkgs.	65
Meal, bags	45	Pork, pkgs.	59
Wheat, bushels	148,842	Cut-meats, pkgs.	215
Corn, bushels	155,924	Lard, tcs.	433
Oats, bushels	92,386	Butter, pkgs.	4,722
Malt, bushel	1,400	Cheese, pkgs.	12,575
Barley, bushels	9,565	Tallow, pkgs.	33
Peas, bushels	300	Grease, pkgs.	22
Grass-seed, bags	318	Oil-cake, pkgs.	194
Copper, bbls.	14	Starch, pkgs.	1,550
Eggs, bbls.	1,150	Tobacco, hhds.	256
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	976	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,508
Peanuts, bbls.	10	Wool, bales	185
Flax-seed, bags	50	Whisky, bbls.	678

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Red Gauntlet, for Liverpool—321 bales Cotton, 2,142 pkgs. Oil-cake, 300 bxs. Clocks, 42,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Tamaris, for Marseilles—2,577 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 300 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Tordenskjold, for Rotterdam—2,743 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Shakespeare, for Bremen—7,605 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship St. Peter, for Panama—2,127 tons Coal.

ASHES—Have been nominally steady but dull. Pots quoted at $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand within the previous range of 30c.@32½c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderately active demand has been noted for seasonable goods at private sale, and through the auction rooms, at comparatively firm prices. The inquiry has been mainly for the Southern and Western markets, though an increasing business is noted on nearby and local account.

CANDLES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@27c., Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—There has been a restricted business reported since our last, within the previous range. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been very firm but quiet in the local market, in the absence of supplies. At Baltimore sales have been made of 10,000 bags, including 5,000 bags by the Good Intent and 5,000 bags by the Traveller, reported at 8½c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds held firmly but inactive, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c., prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@37c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curaçoa, 15½c.@17½c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after for early delivery, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. The main call for supplies has been from spinners. Sales have been reported since our last of 843 bales, (of which 246 bales were placed last evening,) including 833 bales to spinners, and 10 bales to speculators. The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.; Good Middling, 16¾c. The business for forward delivery has been quite extensive, but at irregular prices, options for the earlier months having been quoted 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb. lower, and for the later months 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb. higher, closing generally weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bales, (of which 4,700 bales were last evening and 20,300 bales to-day,) and 3,600 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 15⅛c.; November, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; December, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; January, 15 9-16c.; February, 15 17-32c.@15 13-16c.; March, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; April, 15 27-32c.; May, 16¾c.@16 13-16c.; June, 16⅜c.@16 7-16c.; 17c.@17⅛c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,760 bales, including 1,266 bales from Norfolk and 424 bales per railroad. The Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange now give quotations of the grades of Cotton, as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair, as established by the local Exchanges. Also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation now telegraphed, however, is based on the new standard American classification. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 10,258 bales, and for the week 59,603 bales, against 45,802 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 142,698 bales, against 132,732 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 12,052 bales; to the Continent, 400 bales; stock in New-York, 46,997 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 151,257 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	14⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

EGGS—Have been in moderately active request, and quoted at from 21c.@26c. for ordinary to choice on a moderate movement, main call having been for stock available at from 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been good, and values have been generally well maintained, including Dry Cod within the range of $5 75@$6 25, chiefly $5 50@$6, ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $11@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05@$1 10, ₱ keg.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins declined to $2 95, at which price 1,500 bxs. were sold. Beyond this prices are unchanged, with sales of 1,100 bxs. old Layers, $2 75; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia, 10c.; 20 bbls. New Currants at 6½c.; 30 cases Citrons, part at 34c.; 20 cks. Turkey Prunes, 10c.@10½c., 250 cases Sardines on private terms; 500 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, held at 8c.; 300 bxs. Jordan Shelled Almonds on private terms, held at 50c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A rather livelier inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, on a comparatively steady basis as to prices. The demand for regular shipping Extras has been more active at the ruling figures, chiefly for lines available at from $5 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl., and for stock suited to the West Indies and South America, at from $5 65@$6 25 ₱ bbl., the latter an extreme. Superfine and No. 2 stock has also attracted more attention, and rather more call has been reported for trade extras, within our range. The sales since our last have been 16,900 bbls., of all grades, including sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 90, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 10, mostly at $5 50@$6; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, 5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been about 6,900 bbls. shipping stock, mainly for the English markets, but partly for the West Indies, within our range.....Southern in demand, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra....Canada Flour continues wholly nominal....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $4 20@$5 40 for fine to very choice superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light supply and fair demand at $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $4 85@$4 55 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls., including 100 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 75....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 72½@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal dull at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active. Holders have been claiming an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel on the better grades of stock, which buyers, especially on export account, have been unwilling to pay. Hence transactions have been on a restricted scale, with full lots afloat closing about, as on yesterday as to values, though sales of small lots were reported at extreme asking rates. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, mostly for export, at generally unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 27 for inferior to very choice No. 1 Spring, odd lots: $1 18@$1 21 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 16@$1 18½ for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, the latter an extreme for small lots, chiefly at $1 17 for prime, full lots, afloat and to arrive soon, and $1 16 for prime, in store; $1 13@$1 15 for fair to very choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, the latter rate for small lots, mainly at $1 13@$1 13½ for average loads, closing at about $1 13½ as the best bid for prime, afloat; $1 12@$1 14 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 13 for prime, afloat; $1 11 for new Nos. 2 and 3 Chicago Spring, mixed, afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 06@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 18@$1 24 or about fair to choice new Red Western, chiefly at $1 22@$1 24 for very good to choice, for export; $1 24@$1 26 for new Amber Western, mostly at $1 24 for fair, afloat, for export, and $1 30@$1 40 for White Western, mainly at $1 36@$1 38 for Michigan....Corn has been moderately active; opening lower, but closing rather more steadily. The main inquiry has been for prime mixed Western, for export and home trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 165,000 bushels at 94c.@95½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mostly at 95c.@95½c. for prime afloat, closing with 95½c. reported bid, and up to 96c. asked; and 94½c. for do., in store; 96c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and, in port, $1 for White do.; car lots....Rye in more demand, within the range of 92c.@$1 for poor to choice New; a sale of 8,500 bushels Canada, to arrive within ten days, was reported on private terms. Barley dull, at about last quoted figures. Sales, 4,500 bushels six-rowed State at $1 25, and 2,500 bushels two and four rowed $1 20 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt inactive at unaltered quotations.... Oats have been more confidently sought after, and quoted toward the close quite firm, with sales reported of 75,000 bushels at 59c.@63c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, mainly at 63c. for prime Chicago, closing with this price reported as bid, and 62c.@62½c. for new Toledo; 61c.@65c. for new White Western, mostly at 63c.@65c. for fair to prime samples; 62c.@62½c. for new Mixed State, from cars; 64c. for new White do., from track; and 62c. for new Mixed Canada West, also from track....Feed in demand in a jobbing way at from $21@$32 ₱ ton....A moderate movement reported in Hay and Straw within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, with Bags quoted at 11½c.@12c. Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 13½c. Stock here includes 1,400 bales Calcutta Bags and 7,300 bales do. Bagging.

HEMP—Sisal has been in more demand, with sales reported of 4,000 bales at 6c., gold. Other kinds dull. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$285 for dressed ₱ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6c.@6¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. The stock in first hands, according to Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co., included 81,657 bales Manila, 20,000 bales Jute, and 17,000 bales Jute Butts and rejections, here; and 2,314 bales Manila Hemp, 4,300 bales Jute, and 2,300 bales Jute Butts and rejections at Boston.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, but the dealings have been light to-day; 300 Matamoras, 800 Wet-salted Texas, and 1,000 City sold on private terms.

HOPS—The movements in this line have been quite extensive during the week on a generally steady basis as to values. The business has been largely on export account. The home trade calls have been comparatively moderate. American, crop 1874, quoted 40c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@30c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestics have been 1,975 bales, and since Sept. 1, 4,003 bales, against 1,912 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1,730 bales and since Sept. 1, 2,430 bales. Mr. Wells remarks of the export movements: "There is considerable anxiety on the part of shippers to learn the result of their consignments to London; to know whether there is any profit in the business, buying at present high prices here and shipping, and whether the quality of the Hops they send will suit. These points will all be decided in a very short time. From what we can learn from our exchanges, we think that about one-half of the American crop has been bought up by speculators and dealers. It will turn out to be considerably less than that, in case the price declines before the time arrives for taking the Hops in and paying for them."

LEATHER.—There has been a very good trade reported in Sole, largely on export account, and the sales have been about equal to the arrivals, thus preventing any noticeable accumulation of stock. Values have been generally very well supported, and on heavy weights have favored sellers. Rather more inquiry has been noted for Upper Leather, at about steady rates. Morocco has attracted less attention. The finer qualities of City Harness stock have been selling moderately within the former range. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27c.@28½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts from the tanneries have been 53,215 sides and 2,467 bales; exports, 12,000 sides.

METALS—There has been a restricted business reported in Copper, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 150,000 lbs. Ingot at 21¼c.@21½c. ₱ lb. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c. Scotch Pig-iron has been very scarce, and the dealings have been confined to job lots, from yard, on the basis of $39@$40 for Glengarnock, and $37@$38 for Eglinton. American Pig-iron has been more active, and quoted about steady as to price. The business has been mostly in stock at the works, embracing about 2,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Extra, part at Allentown, delivered at the works, on private terms, reported as for water-pipe purposes. Other kinds have been quiet, within the previous range. We quote: American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29, Forge, $24@$26; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $33@$36; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold....Pig-lead has been in very moderate demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 62½, and American at $6@$6 12½, gold; Bar at 8¼c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¼c.; Spelter has been slow of sale on the basis of 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@10½c. for domestic.....Pig-tin has been quite dull, with Straits quoted at 21¾c.@22c., gold; English at 21c.@21⅜c., gold; Banca at 25½c., gold. Sales, 5 tons L. & F. at 21⅜c., gold. ....Tin Plates have been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 250 bxs. Charcoal at $9 75; 500 bxs. Coke at $7 75, and 500 bxs. Coke Terne at $6 87½ gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½....Zinc in demand at 8⅝c.@9c.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet to day. The offerings of desirable lots of Grocery stock have been on a limited scale, and holders have been claiming very full prices, checking operations. The inquiry has been in part for supplies for the Canadian market. An invoice of 70 puncheons Port Spain, just arrived, was purchased on Canadian account, reported at 42½c. ₱ gallon. Another invoice of 40 hhds. Cienfuegos, just received, has not been reported as marketed. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "There has been a good demand noted for Grocery grades, in part for shipment to Canada, at rather firmer prices; 304 hhds. and 14 tcs. St. Lucia were purchased for Canadian account at 44c. ₱ gallon. Sales of 300 hhds. Barbados, (resale,) for jobbing purposes, were also made on private terms; quoted at the close at 48c., as the asking price for invoices. Refining stock has been scarce, quiet, and nominally unchanged as to price. No further additions have been made to the available supply in first hands, which to-day was 3,611 hhds foreign, (including 3,017 hhds. Porto Rico, 566 hhds. English Islands, and 38 hhds. Cuba,) and 150 bbls. New-Orleans, against 2,642 hhds. foreign, (including 1,863 hhds. Porto Rico, 310 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 298 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 171 hhds. English Islands,) same date last year. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 41c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@58c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c., the latter for strictly choice.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Oct. 1.

	1873. Hhds.	1874. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	310	....
Cuba Muscovado	298	38
English Island	171	506
Porto Rico	1,863	3,017
Total	2,642	3,610
New-Orleans, bbls.		151

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand and a shade lower, with Strained quoted at $2 40@$2 45; sales 300 bbls. Strained, small pks., at $2 50; and 300 bbls. better grades, in small lots, at from $2 50@$7 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.... Spirits Turpentine dull and lower; quoted at 36c.@36½c. for Merchantable, on sales of 150 bbls.

OILS—A firm but quiet market has been noted for Whale and Sperm. Linseed has been quiet and rather weak in price. Lard and Olive Oils held with confidence, but inactive. Cotton-seed and Menhaden Oils in quite moderate request. Red-oil in some demand. Paraffine attracting less attention. We quote: Crude Whale, 56c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 90@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 20; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., at 58c.; Linseed-oil from 78c.@80c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c. Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@45c.; Yellow do. at 56c.@60c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@9c.; Paraffine, 25c.@32½c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, wanted at 5¼c., but generally held at 6c....Refined has been fairly active and firm in the local market, sales having been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 12⅞c.; 2,500 bbls., first half of October, at 13c., and 7,000 bbls., deliverable Oct. 15 to 20, at 12 15-16c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted firm at 12¾c. for early delivery, on a moderate demand....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@17¾c....City Naphtha, 11½c., in shipping order....Of Residium, 3,400 bbls. sold at 6c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower on a slow movement, the Western advices having been unfavorable. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 65. And for forward delivery 2,000 bbls. do., October options, at $22 40@22 50, closing at $22 50. Other kinds wholly nominal.... Dressed Hogs in less request at lower rates: Corn-fed quoted at 8⅞c.@8¾c.; Grass-fed at 8c.@8¼c....Cut Meats in limited demand at drooping prices; sales, 16,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies in bulk, on private terms, quoted at 12c.@12¼c.; 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; 800 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams at 12½c.@12¾c., and 500 Smoked Hams at 15c....Bacon, dull and heavy, with 145 bxs. City Long Clear sold, part at 12¼c., which was the current quotation, and part at a higher rate, which was above the regular market value. Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 10½c., with a sale rumored at this price....Lard has been held with some show of confidence, but has not been active. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 120 tcs. Western steam at 14c.@14⅛c.; 90 tcs. City Kettle at 13⅞c.@14c.: 80 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.; 75 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c., and small lots of Refined within the range of 14⅜c.@14⅝c., with Refined, or December, quoted at 12⅝c.; and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11⅞c.@12c., closing at 12c., and 500 tcs., seller six months at 11 15-16c., with October options quoted at 14c.....Beef quiet to-day prices unchanged....Butter has been in fair demand, and the better grades have been quoted quite firm in price. At the call to-day, 40 Eastern Welsh tubs, firsts, were disposed of at 38c. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs and pails, from 25c.@38c. for fair ordinary to choice State, and near-by products, 38c.@45c. for choice to extra choice, 23c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been quoted steady, on a moderately active movement, the demand having been mostly for the finest makes. We quote: State Factory, fair to fancy, 11½c.@15¼c., chiefly at 12½c.@15c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13½c.; Western, 6c.@14c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in very moderate demand since our last, with Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 65@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon Rice, in first hands, 17,500 bags. None of Carolina.

SALTPETRE—Has been in very moderate demand at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, free. Stock here, 11,600 bags, and at Boston, 2,000 bags.

SEEDS—Grass seeds have been comparatively quiet, with Clover quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. for old, and 11c.@11½c. for new; rough Flax at $2 05; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed inactive, yet quoted at $2 35, gold, ₱ 56 lbs. Stock here, 15,250 bags Calcutta Linseed, and at Boston, 2,000 bags do.

SPICES—There has been a moderately active business reported in this line on a generally firm basis as to values. The main call has been for job lots of stock. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 27½ for common to very choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10@$1 14; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves at 43½c.@44½c.; East India Pepper at 22c.; White Pepper at 26c.@27c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Ginger, 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—An extraordinarily active business has been transacted in Raw since our last on a firm basis as to prices. A few prominent refiners have been the principal purchasers of supplies. The demand has been mainly for the better grades or refining goods, especially Muscovado and Centrifugal. The market closed strong, in view of the material reduction of the stock in first hands. The sales have been, as far as reliably reported, 8,642 hhds., 3,894 bxs., and 1,712 bags, including 2,300 hhds. Refining Cuba on the basis of 8¾c. for good; 2,642 hhds. do. fair to fully fair at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 1,700 hhds. do. fair to good at 8½c.@8¾c.; 681 hhds. do. about scant fair to scant good at 8⅜c.@8 11-16c.; 350 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8¾c.; 800 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c.; 169 hhds., and 1,660 bxs. Derosne at 9¼c.; 912 bags do. at 9½c.; 800 bags English Island at 8⅞c.; 1,240 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 310 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c.; 430 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 8c.; and 254 bxs. damaged Cuba at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Thus, the actual sales of Raw, in hhds., embraced about one-tenth of the amount of hhds. of Raw, reported as in first hands yesterday. There were rumors in circulation of other sales of considerable magnitude, having been made, which would run the aggregate up to about 11,000 hhds., but the rumors were not confirmed. The talk was to the effect that the business was the largest single day's trade ever transacted in this market. All parties in the street interested in this commodity seemed to be very happy and cheerful in chatting about this unusually free movement. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅜c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7¾c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8¼c.; Melado, 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately active at about former prices. Crushed quoted at 11½c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's at 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Oct. 1.

	1873.	1874.
Cuba, hhds.	73,176	86,682
Porto Rico, hhds.	4,531	678
Martinique	3,428	419
English Island	1,126	1,228
Total hhds.	82,261	89,007
Total bxs.	50,866	89,765
Total bags	311,516	*32,729
Melado, hhds.	3,319	543

* Including 23,422 bags Brazil, 2,521 bags Java, 6,476 bags Cuba, and 310 bags San Domingo.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 130,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8⅜c., for fair to prime; market steady....Stearine dull, with best City quoted at 15½c.@15¾c., and Western at 15c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at about former figures; sales 300 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—A more liberal business has been reported in Leaf Tobacco on a very firm basis, as to values, sellers having the advantage. Sales, 2,000 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 8½c.@22c.; 883 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 11½c.@47½c.; 32 cases Wisconsin at 8c., and 200 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ₱ lb. Manufactured, firm and in request. Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the exports hence in September 9,789 hhds., 9,368 cases, 1,965 bales, and 287 other pks., and of Manufactured, 596,912 lbs. The receipts of Domestic Leaf in September were 11,952 hhds., and of Spanish, 3,167 bales. Deliveries in September, 4,646 hhds. Domestic, and 7,106 bales Spanish. Stock in first hands to-day, 18,548 bales Spanish, and 41,635 hhds. Domestic.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in September.

	Total Hhds.
Stock Sept. 1, 1874	34,329
Received since	11,952
Total	46,281
Delivered since	4,646
Stock Oct. 1, 1874	41,635
Stock same time 1873	20,516
Stock same time 1872	15,189

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock Sept. 1, 1874	22,679	100	32
Received since	2,710	....	346
Total	25,389	100	378
Sales and reshipments in September	7,064	....	255
Stock Oct. 1, 1874	18,325	100	123
Stock Oct. 1, 1873	27,538	54	2,001

For the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port, we are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 10 ₱ gallon; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL.—Manufacturers have been disposed to curtail production, and consequently less willing to purchase supplies freely, especially in view of the extreme firmness of holders, who have been insisting on full asking prices and manifesting no undue urgency in their offerings of stock. Hence business has been recently less animated, and the transactions have been more generally in small amounts, making no very important aggregate. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 lbs. domestic Fleece within the range of 26c.@57½c., chiefly at 50c.@56c.; 46,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 32c.@40c.; 38,500 lbs. Washed do. at 44c.@58½c.; 21,500 lbs. Scoured, part at 60c.; 7,000 lbs. Georgia, 5,000 lbs. California Bucks, 25 bales new California Fall, and 96 bales and 4,000 lbs. Black Pulled on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Nevada at 35c.; 30 bales and 37,500 lbs. Combing at 50c.@62½c.; 2,000 lbs. Michigan Delaine at 53c.; 171 bales domestic Pulled 20c.@48c., the inside price for very interior stock; 5,000 lbs. Super Lambs, choice, at 50c.; 56,000 lbs. Texas at 29c.@36c.; 152,000 lbs. and 185 bales California Spring at 27½c.@35c.; 50 bales New-Zealand at 53c.; 16,500 lbs. Cape at 35½c.@36½c.; and 5,000 lbs. domestic Noils on private terms....The movements in Wool in this market in September Messrs. Walter Brown, Son & Co. sum up thus: "The following are the sales during the month, as reported: 2,550,500 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 30c.@64c.; 1,109,000 lbs. California, 24½c.@37½c.; 84,500 lbs. Scoured, 53c.@$1 05; 99,000 lbs. Combing, 45c.@67c.; 35,000 lbs. Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; 919,600 lbs. Texas, 20c.@36c.; 285,000 lbs. Colorado, 32,550 lbs. Oregon, 25c.@42½c.; 18,000 lbs. Georgia, 12,000 lbs. Kansas, 9,000 lbs. Nevada, 34c.@35c.; 32,000 lbs. Noils, 45c.@48c.; 44,500 lbs. Mexican, 244,100 lbs. Cape, 34c.@37½c.; 120,500 lbs. Australian, 34c.@50c.; 211,000 lbs. East India, 13c.@47c.; 380,000 Donskoi, 32½c.@35c.; 25,000 lbs. Smyrna; 17,600 lbs. Port Phillip at 57½c.; 10,000 lbs. Sydney at 51½c.; 300,000 lbs. Mestiza, 29c.@33c.; 8,000 lbs. New-Zealand; 128 bales Australian at auction. Receipts of domestic Wool during the month were 4,685 bales and bags; coastwise—Texas, 846 bales; New-Orleans, 162 bales; Savannah, 65 bales; Philadelphia, 65 bales; San Francisco, 50 bales; Southern, 26 bales. The importations as reported are: London, 947 bales; Liverpool, 683 bales; Sydney, 730 bales; Antwerp, 47 bales; Trieste, 39 bales; Curaçao, 3 bales; Taganrog, 132 bales; Valparaiso, 413 bales." And the same parties remark that "The bulk of the stock of domestic fleeces is held by strong houses, who have felt throughout the season that these Wools would advance considerably during the Fall months, hence they have not been disposed to sell, except where buyers would meet their views. The uncertainty of the future for woolen goods has acted as a check on manufacturers, who, not feeling the same confidence in higher prices for the raw material, have purchased only as their needs required, and from present indications will continue this course until they can see more definite prospects ahead for their productions. From the goods agents we have reports of a considerable slackening in trade within the past fortnight, except for that class displaying Worsted effects. These are still in favor, and although not so active as a few weeks ago, are sold well up to production. The many woolen mills now running on these goods, with the number constantly increasing suggests the possibility of an over supply at no very distant day, and this fact is generally appreciated by the manufacturers, who although encouraged by the prompt sales and satisfactory prices of the past six months, are acting cautiously and do not seem inclined to increase the amount of their productions. The assortment of fleece wools, both in the sea-board markets and in the interior is apparently not large, and with an active consumptive demand there would undoubtedly be quite a rapid advance, but such a course does not seem to be very probable during the next few months, and at the present writing there is a little more disposition shown on the part of wool-dealers to effect sales, especially where cash offers are made, or the credit is undoubted. Foreign Wools have sold to some extent during the month, without material change in values. Throughout the London sales the opening rates have been well maintained, and such Wools as were bought for American account are coming in at a high cost. *Pulled Wools*—Supers have been in demand and all desirable Pullings are sold up close to production, with a slight improvement in values since our last quotations, owing principally to increased length. *California Wools*—We note some considerable sales in Spring Clip, by holders wishing to work off their stocks before the arrival of the new Fall Wools. The transactions were mostly for ordinary and inferior lots, at reduced prices, which were taken, in several instances, on speculation. *Texas Wools*—Continue to meet with favor, and good lots of Eastern are difficult to find. Improved Western Clips have been in moderate request to fill the place of the better Wools."

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement reported in the way of berth Freights, Grain and Cotton forming the bulk of the offerings, with rates quoted about steady. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale. Petroleum and Grain tonnage attracted less attention, though rates favored shippers. Cotton tonnage was in fair request at about previous quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 11½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton, at ½d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 3,300 bxs. Cheese, in lots, and 210 bxs. Bacon, at 20s. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 541 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Residium, at 4s. another, 528 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; another, 530 tons, (now here,) with Cotton from Galveston, reported at 17-32d. ₱ lb....For London, a Norwegian bark, 396 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., previously reported as closed, but prematurely....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,500 quarters Grain at 3s. 9d. ₱ quarter, taken by a British bark, about 550 tons, with general cargo, to fill up, at market rates....For Bristol, by sail, 17,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 3,000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s. ₱ ton....For Dublin, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel, taken by the Glenshee, 1,183 tons, of the Williams & Guion Line, direct....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, with Phosphates, from Charleston, at 30½c. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 433 tons, (now here), with Cotton, from Galveston or Mobile, reported at 21-32d. ₱ lb.... For Antwerp, by steam, 5,000 Staves, on private terms. Also a Norwegian bark, 690 tons, with about 4,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 25 gratuity....For the Mediterranean direct, a British bark, 750 tons, (now at Boston,) with Timber and Staves, from New-Orleans, reported on private terms. ....For Constantinople, an Austrian bark, 467 tons, hence, with about 4,000 cases Petroleum at 22c....For Smyrna, a German brig, 305 tons, hence, with about 8,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 24c.... For the River Platte, a Dutch brig, 255 tons, with lumber, from Brunswick, at $18, gold, net....For Santander, a Swedish bark, 434 tons, with about 1,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on this forenoon at low rates of sale. The arrivals were light, and quality generally common; prices ranged from 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 8 cwt., on 55 to 57 lbs. net. Milch Cows were not quoted during this forenoon. Veals sold at 7c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves from 4¼c.@5c. ₱ lb. Dry Cows at 4½c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold from 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. Lambs from 6¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were held on sale. Grass-fed Hogs, City dressed, from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Corn-fed from 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. This reduction in rates will increase the activity of the Hog trade, which for several weeks past has languished under extremely high rates.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin, Fuller & Co. held on sale for S. Low 55 common Indiana Steers, weights from 5 cwt. to 5½ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for S. Low 36 common Indiana Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Graff & Co., 16 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 33 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. C. Khan sold for J. G. Harris 32 coarse Kentucky Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for L. & P. Low 54 common Illinois Steers from 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. Kase & Sons sold 122 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 50 lbs., scant, per head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 123 State Lambs, weight 68 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 142 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,400 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 67 State Lambs, weight 3,890 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 128 Canada Lambs, weight 9,160 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 237 Canada Lambs, weight 16,142 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 1 dry Cow, weight 1,010 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 28 grass Calves, weight 7,580 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 10 grass Calves, weight 2,742 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 41 Veals, weight 13,670 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 9 Bucks, weight 1,180 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 6,570 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 25 State Lambs, weight 1,640 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 95 State Lambs, weight 6,630 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 387 State Lambs, weight 22,130 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₱ lb.; 132 State Lambs, weight 22,270 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

There were no sales on this forenoon at Fortieth State Sheep Market.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,302 head of horned Cattle, 2,838 Sheep and Lambs, 2,630 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,716 Hogs, 2,896 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 5,602 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 10 Bulls, 255 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 867 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,628 head, or 634 cars, against 613 cars for the same time last week. There were not sufficient sales to-day to establish a market. Prices unchanged. All fresh arrivals were through consignments. Some ten or twelve cars of medium stock were held over until next week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,800 head, against 14,000 head for the same time last week; the market closed active and firm for Western Sheep, at $4 50@$5 25, with Canada Lambs weak at $6 25@$6 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 29,600 head, against 28,200 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and dull and a shade weaker, with but few good Hogs in the pens and little doing; Yorkers, $6 75@$6 25; heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7 25.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000; arrivals continue to be mostly of common grades; good shipping Steers scarce and steady, with sales of fair to choice at $4@$6; Butchers' Cows, $3@$3 50; through Texans, $2@$3 50; shipments, 1,300. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500; market fairly active and steady at $6@$6 75 for common to choice, with some extra at $6 90@$7 12½; shipments, 11,000. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market firm and fairly active; good to extra, $3 75@$4 60.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 99c.@99½c.; No. 2 do., 94¼c., cash; 94c. October; 93c. November; No. 3 do., 90c.@90¼c.; Rejected, 85c.@85½c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 80½c., cash; 79½c. October; 72¾c., seller all the year; Rejected, 79c.@79¼c.; High Mixed, 80¾c.@81c.; Bar, 82½c.@85c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 50c., cash; 49⅝c. October; Rejected, 46¼c.; White, 50½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 86½c.@87c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 03, cash; 99½c.@$1 October; No. 3 do., 85c.@89c. Pork dull and drooping at $21 50, cash; $17 45@$17 50 seller, all the year; closing at the inside price. Lard dull and drooping at 14c. for shipping lots, cash; 11¾c. seller, all the year. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 03½. Freights, to Buffalo, 3c.@3¼c. On the Open Board in the afternoon Wheat closed easier at 93⅞c., October. Corn steady at 79⅝c., October. Oats steady and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Seeds quiet; Clover-seeds, 10¼c.@10½c.; Timothy, $2 65; Flax-seed, $1 95. Flour firm for best grades of Winter; Spring neglected; Spring Wheat, Family, $6@$6 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $8@$8 50. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 15@$1 20; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 33. Rye steady at $1 05. Corn in limited demand at $1 04 for Yellow Mixed; $1 02@$1 03 for Western Mixed. Oats in moderate demand; White, 60c.@61c.; Mixed, 58c.@60c. Petroleum firmer; Refined, 13⅛c.@13c.; Crude steady at 8¼c., in bbls.; 4¾c., in bulk. Whisky nominally held at $1 09. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 40c.@42c.; Western prime, 35c.@38c.; fair to good, 24c.@26c.; choice Western Rolls, 34c.@38c. Cheese firm and in fair demand; New-York State fancy, 15¼c.@15½c.; do. prime, 14¾c.@15c.; Western prime, 14¾c.@15¼c. Eggs strong; active demand; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 26c.@27c.; Western Extra, 25c.; good do., 23c.@24c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2.—Flour firm and fairly active at unchanged prices. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red Western, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 22; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 18; White Western, $1 20@$1 28; Rejected, $1 11@$1 13; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 28; Amber do., $1 33@$1 38; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn dull; White Southern, $1@$1 03; Yellow do., $1; Mixed Western, 98c. Oats firmer; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 63c.; White Western, 64c.@65c. Rye firm at $1@$1 03. Hay firm at $18@$20. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—No movement; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon—A good order trade; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard unchanged. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum nominally 5¼c. for Crude. Whisky firmer and higher, at $1 09@$1 10.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—Flour in fair demand at unchanged prices. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 04½ asked, $1 04 bid; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15½. Corn higher at 81c.@83c., in elevator. Oats opened flat; revived at close; No. 2, 52c.@53c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 15. Rye lower at 90c.@91c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork lower at $22 75@$23. Bacon—Shoulders lower at 9¾c., cash; 9c.@9¾c., buyer October; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Lard quiet; Summer, 14c. Live Hogs dull and lower; Stockers and light unsalable Yorkers, $5; Bacon, $5 50; Butchers', $5 75@$6 25. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,800 Hogs, 3,000 Cattle. Shipments—45,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. Wheat firm for Spring; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 17@$1 18; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 20; 2 cars Extra White Michigan at $1 30. Corn steady; sales of car-lots at 95c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 24. Corn-meal, $39 for bolted, $38 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 60,900; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Lumber, 455,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 47,900 bushels; Rye, 8,600 bushels; Lumber, 890,000 feet.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 2.—Wool quiet but firm; stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X 54c.@55c.; Medium, 53c.@57½c.; Coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 47c.@52c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 48c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do. unwashed, 42c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@63c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium do., 38c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; do., unwashed, 25c.@26c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 43c.@47c. No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 42c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; do., 25c.@26c.; California, Fine and Medium, 28c.@37c.; do., Coarse, 22c.@23c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14½; Extra do., $1 19; Amber Michigan, spot and October, $1 09; November, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 07½. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, spot, 83½c.; October, 81⅞c.; Damaged, 76c. Oats steady; No. 2, 51c.; Michigan, 51c.; Rejected, 48¼c.; White, 53c. Freights dull and unchanged. Clover-seeds sold at $5 80. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 10,00 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull, demand light, holders firm. Corn quiet and steady at 84c.@86c. Oats firm at 54c.@58c. Rye dull at 98c. Barley unchanged. Butter quiet and weak; Western Reserve, choice, 34c.@35c.; Central Ohio, choice, 31c.@32c.; medium, 27c.@30c. Pork nominal. Lard quiet and steady; small sales of Summer at 13⅞c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders dull at 8¾c., without buyers; Sides nominal. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.@15¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c. Whisky firm and active at $1 03.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 02½; No. 2, 96¼c.; Oct., 94¾c.; Nov., 94c. Oats in fair demand and firmer; No. 2, 49½c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 85c. Rye dull and lower at 87c. for No. 1. Barley active and higher. No. 2 Spring, $1 03, cash and Oct.; No. 3, 86½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour; 154,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The inquiry for Wheat was fair; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 White Western Detroit, to arrive, at $1 32. Rye steady at 90c. Corn in light demand; sales, 1,500 bushels Western Mixed on private terms; holders asking 96c.@97c. Oats very active; sales, five cars No. 2 Mixed State at 60½c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western on private terms; 13,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed State, afloat, delivered in New-York, at 61c. Barley active; sales, 8,300 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 31. Malt steady.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, 95c.; Amber, $1 05; White, $1 10. Corn irregular at 83c.@85c. Oats dull and lower at 63c.@65c. Rye in fair demand and higher at $1. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Plain, 13c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and lower; High Mixed, 84c.; Low Mixed, 83c.; old ears, on track, 79c.; new ears dull and nominal. Oats weak and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 9¾c.; State Test, 11½c.@11¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 35c.; all offerings taken at that price. Resin dull; $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar quiet and steady at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c., new classification; net receipts, 589 bales; gross, 589 bales; exports to Great Britain, 951 bales; coastwise, 66 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 15,445 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,467 bales; gross, 4,509 bales; exports to Great Britain, 951 bales; coastwise, 879 bales; sales, 4,965 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Cotton firm and higher; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c., new classification; net receipts, 1,800 bales; gross, 1,823 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 28,092 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,072 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,280 bales; coastwise, 7,532; sales, 11,250 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 2.—Cotton strong; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c., new classification; net receipts, 426 bales; exports, coastwise, 125 bales; to the continent, 600 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 10,453 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,275 bales; exports, to the Continent, 600 bales; coastwise, 1,454 bales; sales, 4,200 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 2,269 bales; gross, 2,304 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 13,815 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,307 bales; gross, 9,727 bales; sales, 2,316 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 2.—Cotton firm and active; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,544 bales; shipments, 564 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 1874, 13,012 bales; 1873, 8,633 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,762 bales; shipments, 4,123 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 3,605 bales; gross, 3,605 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 21,127 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,959 bales; gross, 17,073 bales; exports, coastwise, 9,613 bales; sales, 7,896 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14c., Low Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 279 bales; exports coastwise, 64 bales; stock, 1,009 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,143 bales; exports coastwise, 7,777 bales; sales, 88 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 2—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32½; do. Preferred, 53.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32½@32¾.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 52½c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅜d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 80,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 731,000 bales, including 223,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 37,000 bales, including 8,000 American. Actual export, 15,000 bales. The stock afloat is 240,000 bales, including 19,000 American. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d.@8d.; do., shipped November and December, at 8d.@8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 8d.; do., do., deliverable October, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, including 19,000 American. Corn, 37s. per quarter.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady; California White Wheat average 10s.@10s. 3d. ₱ cental. Corn, 36s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 65s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day were 20,000 bales, of which 11,800 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 8¼d.

Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer and prices are slightly higher for all articles. Provisions—Lard, 65s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Sperm Oil, £104@£105 ₱ tun. Common Resin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

EVENING CLASSES.
The Young Men's Christian Association open their classes on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Instruction will be given in French, German, penmanship, and book-keeping. Membership ticket $5 per annum, which admits to the above classes, gymnasium, baths, lectures, social reunions, library, and reading-room.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director. The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute. Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

MISS BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO learn Spanish without expense; the teacher speaks English and wishes to exchange Spanish for English lessons. No. 60 Beaver st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROUGH instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

A LADY, HAVING A SMALL SCHOOL IN her own house, one hour from New-York, will receive three little girls into her own family to educate, where they will have all the comforts of a refined home, combined with the discipline and instruction of a thorough school. Address L. T. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

VACANCY FOR THREE MISSES.—TUITION in English, French, music, and board $5 per week. Apply at No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olsen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALTER HOLLADAY.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires to establish a school in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) Highest City reference. Address TUTOR, 29 West 15th st., City.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers are commended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS, OR teacher to young children in elementary branches, including music; will take her own piano, if desired; a comfortable home and very small compensation expected; references given. Address F. W., Bookstore, No. 77 University place.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as visiting governess to children; English and music; three years' experience; reference given. Address E., Box No. 4,506, New-York Post Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of ability and experience desires an additional tuition; highest references. Address DERBY, Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WITH HIGHEST CITY reference, desires private pupils; preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

A LADY NOW TEACHING IN A NEW-YORK school would give private lessons after 2 P. M.; lessons in penmanship, mathematics, and English branches. Address SCHOOL, No. 64 Irving place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874. CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874. JOHN M. SLADE, FRANCIS B. SLADE, Executors.
my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

COAL AND WOOD.

A GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE
OF KINDLING WOOD.
Only $4, $4 50, and $5 per load.
Oak and Hickory sawed and split to order for grates.
EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
N.B.—Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding, dated Sept. 30, 1874, by Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; and you are further notified that I have filed my final accounts in the office of said Register, and will apply at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt.—Dated Oct. 1, 1874. WM. APGAR, Assignee,
No. 187 Greenwich st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMIL A RIEGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Emil A. Riege, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-ninth day of October, 1874, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the thirtieth day of September, 1874.
o3-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD M. EVERITT, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward M. Everitt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of October, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1874.
s19-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES COHEN, bankrupt—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding dated September 23, 1874, by Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at three (3) o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended. And further notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts and will apply to the Court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate.
ROBERT MACDONALD, Assignee,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. MENGEL, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles C. Mengel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirteenth day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1874.
s19-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: At Jersey City, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the United States Watch Company, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery street,
s26-1aw3wS* Jersey City, N. J.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. COOK and CHARLES H. FAIRBANKS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John W. Cook and Charles H. Fairbanks, of the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of October A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,375.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Milton C. Northrup and Sarah C. Northrup, both of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly carrying on business under the firm name of M. C. Northrup & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1874.
CHARLES GULAGER, Assignee,
o3-1aw3wS* No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL A. RIEGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Emil A. Riege, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
o3-1aw3wS* JOHN J. HANNAHS, Assignee.

NO. 4,894.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD KEEPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Richard Keeping, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
s19-1aw3wS* MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY E. SPRAGUE, plaintiff, against CHARLES HUBBELL McNEIL and ARCHIBALD McNEIL, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of August, 1874.—Dated Aug. 28, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au29-1aw6wS* No. 29 Nassau street, New-York

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ABRAHAM LOTT against JOHN McGOWAN, Philip J. McGowan and his wife, Diederich Van Thunen, Theophilus Olend, Frank E. Craig, John D. Craig, Herman F. Doscher.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Brooklyn, June 25, 1872.
A. & J. Z. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn. a26-1aw6wS*

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION
for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.
No. 27 St. Mark's place, between 2d and 3d avs. Street suits, evening dresses, home dresses, children's suits, infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting done. Orders promptly executed.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17
Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Saturday..Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24
Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31
California, Saturday.Oct. 17	Elysia, Saturday....Nov. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt......Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	Spain......Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Denmark...Oct. 19, 9 A. M.	

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Thursday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Nov. 11
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A.M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

OHIO..........Oct. 8	*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29
*KENILWORTH....Oct. 15	PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5
INDIANA..........Oct. 22	ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND......Oct. 17	SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 5
VADERLAND......Nov. 10	COLINA..........Oct. 29

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND......Oct. 17	COLINA..........Oct. 5
NEDERLAND......Nov. 10	SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 29

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin..........$90 | Second cabin..........$60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 8.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (via Nassau.)..........Thursday, Oct. 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P.M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Oct. 1.	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1.	12:00 M.
Friday, 2d.	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d.	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.	1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th.	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 6th.	4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th.	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th.	3:00 P. M.		

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Boat leaves foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. After Oct. 3, will leave New-York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and ten of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable, in gold, May 1, 1919; interest at 7 per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also, forty first mortgage convertible bonds (Pacific Division) of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also, fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Sept. 1, 1908. Also, twenty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1,000 each, payable, in gold, July 1, 1902; and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Miss., for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.
The sale of the bonds described in the above notice stands adjourned to SATURDAY, the 3d day of October, 1874, at the same place and hour.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
By order of
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving any bonds of the VILLAGE OF HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, N. Y., issued in aid of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. The order of the County Judge of Rockland County, appointing Commissioners to issue said bonds, was made on Sept. 22, 1874, and the time to apply to review the proceedings before said Judge has not yet expired. Within the time prescribed by law a certiorari will be applied for to review said proceedings and order of the County Judge, and to reverse the same, there being, as claimed, fatal errors therein. If said proceedings are reversed, the said bonds will be worthless, and all persons receiving the same before the final termination of said proceedings will do so at their peril.
Notice is also given that the said bonds (if issued) have been issued in violation of certain conditions contained in the petition on which said proceedings were based.—Dated September 28, 1874.
GEORGE W. WEIANT,
Attorney for Tax-payers of said Village opposing the Bonding of said Village.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MY OLD PATRONS PLEASE CALL AND SEE a new clothes, hat, and towel rack.
J. A. REYNOLDS, No. 23 Dey st., Room No. 12.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE

in the Church of the Holy Trinity,

Madison av. and 42d st.,

at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.

57TH ST. NEAR 8TH AV.

Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. Subject, "In the Image of God."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2D AV., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.
Services of installation of
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE,
Pastor of this church,
will be held on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.
REV. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.,
former Pastor of the church, will preach the sermon, and other clergymen will participate in the exercises.
THE NEW PASTOR WILL PREACH
in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.
Subject—"The Sacrificial Life of Christ."
All are cordially invited, and especially young men and strangers, and those who have no regular Sabbath home.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, Oct. 4: Social Bible class, for young men only, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the reading room. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock P. M.; address to young men at 8 o'clock P. M. by Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., of this City. Week-day meetings for young men on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—Sunday, 10:30, Hon. Clinton Roosevelt. Subject—"Review of President McCosh's Exposition of Prof. Tyndall's Theory;" 2:30, Spiritual Seance; 7:30, Edine T. Howard, lecture and original poem, "The Drunkard's Wife;" Tuesday evening, 7:30, several speakers; subjects—"Woman's Suffrage and Marriage."

ABBOTT, REV. WILLIAM P., PASTOR OF Washington Square M. E. Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers visiting the City are heartily welcome, and will find this a pleasant Sabbath home.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 4, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 10:45; subject—"Rekindling of the Altar Fire." Communion immediately after morning service. Sunday-school at 9:30 in the school-room, No. 239 4th av., adjoining the church.

A GREAT MYSTERY.—BISHOP SNOW, THE Interpreter of Prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Spiritual Egypt and the judgment of God upon Her." Isaiah, xix.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand; preaching Sunday, Oct. 4, by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, morning and evening; the evening sermon to young women; subject—"The Daughter at Home and Abroad." Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor; preaching Oct. 4, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Also lecture on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 6th av.—Public services will be resumed in this Church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal.—Sunday services at 10:30 and 3:30. Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor. Strangers welcome.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Subjects of discourse, Sunday morning—"In All Things Willing to Live Honestly." Sunday evening—"It Is Written."

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Seats free.—Preaching morning and evening; Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Pastor,
will preach
Sabbath Morning at 10:30 o'clock.
Sabbath Evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject for evening discourse, "Spiritual Invitations." Strangers cordially welcomed.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., having returned from Europe, will preach at both services.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER RE-ligious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:
I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 7:30 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 7:30 o'clock.
VIII. Piscah Chapel, No. 185 Spring st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, 70 Columbia st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7:30 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., 7:30 o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 9:30 A. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 2:30 P. M.; No. 135 Greenwich st., 3:30 P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—There will be divine service in this Church, and the holy communion administered, on Sunday morning next, at 10:30 o'clock, and at 7:30 o'clock divine service and sermon. The Sunday school will reopen at 9 o'clock A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th aves.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject, "Christian Light-bearers;" evening, "Student Life of Paul." Seats down stairs cheerfully furnished by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBY-terian,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 4th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-shool at 9:30 A. M. Communion service on Sunday, 11th inst., at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADI-son av. and 42d st.; hours of service—10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening. Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., will preach in the afternoon.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Frederick Evans will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, of Brooklyn, will preach Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway. Services Sundays, 7, 10, 10:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Daily, 7 A. M.

DEDICATION.

The new edifice of the Philips Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Alexander, Pastor,) corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, will be dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, Oct. 18. Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen, N. Y., the first Pastor of the Church, will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Princeton, N. J., the second Pastor of the Church, will preach in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Paxton, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth avenue, will preach in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. The former members of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church and the public generally are invited to be present on this occasion.

EGLISE REFORMEE FRANCAISE.—IN THE absence of Mr. Borel, Rev. Dr. Browne will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45, in Calvary Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, No. 329 West 37th st.—Quarterly meeting services on Sunday next. Preaching by Rev. William Gould, Chairman, at 10:30 and 7:30. Love feast at 9 A. M. Lord's Supper after morning sermon. Also preaching this (Saturday) evening at 7:30. We invite all who love the truth as it is in Jesus. "First pure."

FIRST MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, No. 1 Leight st.—Rev. H. W. Knapp preaches Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. Communion after the morning sermon. Adult and female Bible classes at 2 o'clock. The seats throughout the house are free. "Come, for all things are now ready."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 4th inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion with sermon at 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. H. King, D. D., and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. R. C. Putney. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening, services commencing at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 A. All cordially welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine service 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH ST. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Morning, 10½; evening, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av. Rev. Robert Stoss, Pastor. Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Bible School at 9 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Dr. Sprole, formerly of Newburg, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. Esprit, 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Divine service in French, by Rev. Leon Pons, Sunday next, Oct. 4, at 10:30 o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, New-York, William D. Clegg, Superintendent.
Sunday-school....................2:30
Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evenings....................7:30
Day school....................9 to 3 o'clock
Friends, and all interested, are cordially invited to visit the Mission and the Sunday-school. Open to visitors daily, Saturday excepted.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30. Subject, "The Judgment Begun at the House of God." In the evening at 7:30, the third sermon of a series on the "Book of Daniel." Strangers invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. J. H. Andrews, from Argyle Presbytery, will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and Union Prayer-meeting of the United Presbyterian Churches at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Quality and Quantity in Life."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JANE st., between 8th and Greenwich avs.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamlin. Morning service, 10:30 A. M.; evening service, 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. I am invited.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. William Adams, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of this church to-morrow. Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Communion service in the afternoon.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

NORTH DUTCH CH. CHAPEL, NO. 103 FUL-ton st.; also entrance No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sunday mornings and evenings by distinguished ministers in and out of the City. The devotional singing or praise meeting will be resumed next Monday evening, Oct. 5, at 7:30; free to all. Books furnished. Prayer-meeting Friday evening, 7:30. In this chapel is where the Fulton Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIA-tion.—The "Primary class" meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Young Men's Christian Association room, and taught by Miss Merrill. The "Superintendent's class" will meet next Tuesday at 4 o'clock in Fulton Street Prayer Meeting room; lesson taught by Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn. Superintendents and Bible-class teachers are cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR-NER of 9th av. and 31st st. Morning service, 10:30; preaching by Rev. G. Mingins; subject, "City Missions." Evening service, 7:30; preaching by Rev. S. B. Rossiter; subject, "City Life."

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Prayer and praise meeting at No. 101 East Broadway, Sabbath at 3 P. M. Public temperance meeting at 2 P. M., junction Division and Bayard sts. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, Lecture-room Market Street Church.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, Madison av., corner 28th st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service the Rector, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, will preach by request his prize lecture, delivered last Lent in Boston, on "Modern Atheism." A cordial invitation to all.

PERSECUTION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE in the South.—Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., will speak on this subject Sunday, at 7:30 P. M., at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, No. 140 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor. Morning, "Seeing Jesus;" evening, "Who are the Blessed?" At 10 A. M. a service of praise. Come and welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. Strangers always provided with seats.

REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., AU-thor of "Hoosier School Master," will deliver his humorous and popular lecture, "Hoosier Readings and Sketches," at Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Morton st., on Thursday evening, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M.

REV. W. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Christians' Feast." Evening subject—"The interest Our Departed Friends take in us."

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

REV. H. M. PAYNTER WILL PREACH IN THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Ridge and Broome sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M every Sabbath during the month of October.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

REV. JOHN SPAULDING WILL PREACH IN the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Oct. 4: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock. The Rector will preach morning and afternoon. Sunday-school immediately after early morning prayer. Prayers every Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Public services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Praise session of the Bible School at 10 A. M. Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
All are welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. To-morrow holy communion at 7 A. M. The Rector will preach the twenty-second anniversary sermon at 10:30 A. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. E. H. Krans will preach at 7:30 P. M.; service also at 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th St. and 4th Ave.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing-school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity, between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Gallery pews free. Strangers welcomed and seated by Committee.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers, and all without a church home, cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs.—Services: early celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, choral, 10:30. Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs.: Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector.—Services Sunday, Oct. 4 morning at 10:30 o'clock, holy communion; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. Dr. Rylance, Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning—"The Real Presence." Evening—"Church Congresses." Strangers are invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Samuel Halstead, with members of his praying band, will conduct the service at 7:30 P. M. Morning service as usual at 10:30. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith. Communion at 3. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Rev. Thomas Lodge, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30, by Rev. G. R. Crooks, and at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Public invited. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach here Sunday forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock; evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector; services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PEW NO. 135, Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. Apply to H. S. BROOKS, Broadway, corner Bond st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS A housekeeper or companion. Best references given. Address P., Box No. 622, Norwich, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress, or both; private family or private boarding-house; can do fine washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 448 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or only waitress; best reference from last place. Apply at No. 236 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would assist with grown children. Call at present employer's, No. 49 West 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two North of Ireland sisters, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and a first-class laundress; chamber-maid is a pleasing, well-tempered girl, and a good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTEST-ant woman, and daughter about fourteen; smart and useful; woman is good cook, and excellent at washing and ironing; understands butter, cream, &c.; City or country; have good references; very low wages. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—By two very capable North of Ireland sisters, in City or country; have excellent references from last employer; can be seen; will do the work between them. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands all kinds of good cooking; French, German, English, or Spanish; is temperate, civil, and reliable, as seen by references; City or country. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON, AND GENERAL House-work.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman; is a strong woman; willing to work; good cook, washer, and ironer; would make herself generally useful; country or City; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South any distance; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN of thirty; very good family cook; meats, pastry; gets up good desserts, good baker; will do washing; good testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; (COR-don bleu,) her efficiency well attested by her references; unquestionable as to honesty, sobriety, and neatness. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS English cook; expert at all kinds of family cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 105 7th av., corner 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 81 Henry st., basement.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent baker and pastry cook, and expert at all kinds of cooking; eight years' unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook and laundress. Address M. L., No. 88 Cannon st, New-York.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN an American private family; best City reference. Call at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DRESSMAKING.—A DRESSMAKER OF GOOD abilities wishes work by the day or week; terms reasonable; references from former and present employers. Call on or address No. 493 6th av., top floor.

FAMILIES CAN SELECT THEIR FIRST-CLASS servants for any capacity, highly recommended, at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, obliging Swede girl, as general servant; has good references from her last place for good plain cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS learned to do everything about a house and house-work; wages no object; City or country; is tidy and active; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, highly recommended girl; is a thorough laundress; can frill and crimp; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has been several years in one place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUN-dress; one who is equal to the French; has the best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE FOR INFANT OR INVALID.—BY a very respectable Protestant woman, or as working housekeeper; can take charge of entire house and home; is thoroughly reliable, obliging, kind with children; has satisfactory references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTEST-ant North German young woman, to take care of growing children; is a good seamstress; willing to teach German language if desired; neat, tidy, and obliging; three years' reference from last place. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A WELSH young woman, who is good in the care of children, &c., and can do chamber-work, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN has select servants, Protestant, German, French, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored. Lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant North-German girl, a permanent place as seamstress and lady's maid in a private family, who understands dress-making thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 77 Perry st., for two days.

TO TRAVEL.—A LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE Southern resorts of health, experienced traveler, energetic, and capable of taking entire charge on a trip, would like to accompany an invalid or family as useful companion; highest references. Address Florida, Station E.

VISITING GOVERNESS, EXPERIENCED AND reliable, with excellent reference. Call on or address Mrs. E. A. Powers, south-east corner Lexington av. and 37th st.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY A PLACE where she can have all the comforts of a good home; would like to go as companion to a lady of means in City or country; understands the full charge of help, and also shopping in all its branches; best City references; terms moderate, if treated as one of the family. Address L., care of H., No. 365 Sackett st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING GOV-erness, by a lady, experienced and gentle in teaching young children, or as companion or reader to an invalid lady. Address L. T. H., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WO-man, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business and is capable of taking a man's place; excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES GEN-tlemen's or family washing at home, or would go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 153 West 27th st., Room No. 16.

MALES.

CLERK.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (BALTIMO-rean,) having for some years been in business for himself, desires to get a situation in New-York as clerk or salesman in a fruit or produce commission house or any other business. A line addressed to JACOB FUSSELL, No. 38 East 28th st., will reach the advertiser.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING LIT-tle English, having been five years quartermaster in French cavalry, as coachman; he can give lessons in the French language; country preferred. Address V. S., Box No. 218 New-York Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good address; best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability; good groom, careful, stylish City driver. Call or address Groom, No. 28 East 9th st. Will be disengaged in a few days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, steady young Englishman of long experience in City and country; stylish driver, and willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 22 East 18th st., harness store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman, who is used to the care of children; is willing to be useful to suit; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his last employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; can be highly recommended by a gentleman for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFER-ence unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man and wife, without children; man is a good flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; his wife as cook and laundress; best reference. Call or address at No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, twelve years in business; still employed; wants a permanent place; good recommendation given. Address L. Barbeck, New-Centreville Post Office, Chester County.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., No. 789 6th av., locksmith store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARD-ing-house, by a young colored man; can give New-York reference. Address J. W. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-sociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERES FRANCAISE et son mari comme waiter, désire se placer dans une famille privée; de bonne références; seront données. S'adresser No. 109 West 24th st., au p. 1er.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUN-dress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID. Call at No. 48 West 49th st., Friday, between 9 and 10 A. M., basement door.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE CLOTHING. HORSE CLOTHING.—The Eureka Horse Blanket Company are offering their $25,000 stock of
STABLE, ROAD, AND DRESS HORSE CLOTHING
at retail at wholesale discounts through their agents,
PETERS & CALHOUN COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, TOP WAGON, AND coupe, first-class, in exchange for real estate at Elisabeth, N. J. Address PHYSICIAN, Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

TO LET—THREE STALLS AND ROOM FOR ONE carriage in private stable, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.
The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom; bath, &c. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—No. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also, second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE.—FURNISHED large room on second floor, with or without board, in a private family taking a few select boarders; parties willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations will find a good home. No. 42 7th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT with board a second floor, beautifully furnished, to a gentleman and wife; location near Madison square. Permanent parties who really desire a pleasant home may address HARMONY, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suits of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON SQUARE, FAMILY PRI-vate, elegant apartments, with or without superior board, or private table; private baths, ample closets; references. Address MORTON, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT PARTIES.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; heater in rooms; use of both; also, one large room and bath-room, connected; gentlemen. No. 13 East 28th st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND CONNECTING room, second floor, front, furnished for housekeeping, only $7 weekly; house brown stone. 528 West 42d st. Broadway and 34th st. green cars pass the door.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FUR-nished rooms on third and fourth floors, also one on parlor floor, for families and single gentlemen; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.

A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also a single room for a gentleman. References required.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished suites of apartments with private table; house first-class in all its appointments. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

SECOND FLOOR, ALSO ROOMS ON THIRD floor to rent, with board, en suite or singly; private table, if desired; references exchanged. No. 106 East 23d st.

PARTIES WISHING ELEGANT ACCOMMO-dations, with superior table board, can find such at No. 22 East 49th st., also No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged; rooms en suite or single.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST.—A SECOND floor, large rooms, handsomely furnished; also rooms for families or gentlemen willing to room together; first-class board. No. 129 East 23d st.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, SECOND floor, consisting of four large rooms, newly and elegantly fitted up; will serve private table; also two or three other rooms, with or without board.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or families; few table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board; every convenience; baths on each floor. Also, handsome front basement.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE—An entire elegant second floor, or en suite, with first-class board; also large room on third or fourth floor, front; best reference. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.

One suite, consisting of four handsome rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HAND-somely furnished apartments, with board; also large and small front room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 302 2D AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE 17TH ST.—An entire second floor, singly or en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen to let with board.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FUR-nished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST., one elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, one smaller suite, without.

ROOMS TO LET IN SUITES, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in the elegant apartment house, No. 222 5th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 295 5TH AV.

Mrs. Hall will let furnished apartments, en suite, with bath, &c.; liberal terms; private table only; references.

NO. 110 MADISON AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms for families can now be obtained, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 9TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, two nicely-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, for one gentleman; no board; terms easy.

BOARD.—NO 146 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR LEX-ington av.; nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED AND very desirable rooms, en suite or separate, with or without board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Room handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST.—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 127 LEXINGTON AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, second and third floors, to let, with board; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first-class board.

WITHOUT BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th st., near Union square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 58 Irving Place, near Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors, heated by steam, with baths, &c. Apply to janitor.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT-ly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 19TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged.

NO. 344 WEST 40TH ST.—FIRST FLOOR AND basement to rent, furnished, to two young gentlemen, without board.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let, with or without board, at No. 1,263 Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to rent, with board; references required.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 58—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123—HANDSOMELY-FURNISH-ed rooms, with board; also table board.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen. Family strictly private.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING.

In fulfillment of a desire to afford the musical public of New-York and vicinity an opportunity of hearing in concert the remarkable ensemble of vocal and instrumental talent comprised in the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
the Director takes pleasure in announcing that the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will be given at the
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
on which occasion a most attractive programme will be interpreted by the following artists:
Signora VITTORIA POTENTINI, (début in Concert;) — Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO, (début in America;)
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
(her first appearance at the Grand Opera-house;)
Signor BENFRATELLI, (début in Concert;) — Signor FIORINI, (début in Concert;)
Mr. G. F. HALL, baritone; Signor MOROSINI, pianist;
Mr. F. LETSCH, solo trombone,
and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director and Conductor........Mr. S. BEHRENS
Tickets, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents and One Dollar extra, according to location. Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway; and during the day and evening on Sunday at Box Office of the Grand Opera-house.

PARK THEATRE.
THE THEATRICAL TOPIC
is
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
Great American Characterisation of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
IN
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Generally, after 8 o'clock every night,
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Twain has been fortunate in securing John T. Raymond to impersonate Col. Sellers. By a single effort this able comedian placed himself on a par with such an actor as Joe Jefferson.—*Arcadian.*
The triumph of the present season.—*World.*
Fills the theatre to repletion nightly.—*Times.*
A strong magnet.—*Clipper.*
Mr. Raymond rendered the conception with great humor and breadth and all the repose and balance of a finished artist.—*Appleton's Journal.*
The trial scene in the last act is a dramatic conception of the highest order of merit, and bids fair to rank in the estimation of critics with the famous case of Bardell vs. Pickwick.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30. Seats secured by telegraph.

LYCEUM THEATRE. — AIMEE.
MM. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 1:30. EVENING AT 8.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, AT 1:30,
LAST MATINEE OF
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5,
will be presented for the first time this season, the most successful opera bouffe ever presented in America,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
on which occasion the eminent tenor,
MONS. C. KOLLETZ,
will make his début in New-York.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.
THE DISTINGUISHED PEDESTRIAN,
will commence
HIS THIRD AND LAST ATTEMPT
to walk
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE HIPPODROME,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, AT 12:05 A. M.
Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that, at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens, and in view of the gallant struggle made by Mr. WESTON in his late attempt to walk 500 miles in six days, he has consented to afford him another opportunity to perform this arduous task, believing that when in a proper condition of health, as at present, MR. WESTON CANNOT FAIL. Mr. Barnum will present to Mrs. Weston a purse of $5,000 in case of her husband's success.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
Every afternoon and evening during the walk.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
ADMISSION..........................FIFTY CENTS

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
GRAND REOPENING
MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1874.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THE VOKES'
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE.
MONDAY, OCT. 12, AT 1:30.
Box-sheet opens Oct. 5, at 8 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — WOOD'S.
E. L. DAVENPORT.
THIS EVENING AT 8. RICHARD III. — AFTERNOON AT 2. DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING near the corner of 14th st. and 5th av., has a large, handsomely-furnished second-story front room to let, with board; table and all appointments first class; a good opportunity for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, who are willing to pay liberally. Address L. L., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING WITHIN one block of Elevated Railroad and 23d st. line of stages, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; references required. Address G., Box No. 50 Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS ON FIRST floor, one on second, and one on third, of a double house, with board; references, boarders who have been in the house twenty years. Miss BAXTER, No. 53 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c., entire or in suites; also, other rooms; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors, to rent, with superior board, to adults who appreciate and pay for a refined home.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH private table if desired, on Madison square, and other localities up town. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FORTY-THIRD ST., WEST, NO. 212, NEAR Broadway.—Large rooms superbly furnished, singly or en suite; table superior; dining-room on first floor; satisfactory prices.

NO. 263 WEST 16TH ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large furnished front room in a private family, with all conveniences; reference.

NO. 327 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room and bedroom, second floor; table and location first class; references; also, an unfurnished room; price moderate.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.,

three doors from 4th av., handsome rooms, en suite or singly; also, fourth-floor rooms for gentlemen; table and location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SUITES ON parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first class. Private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 228.—HANDSOMELY furnished second floor, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, without board; private family.

MADISON AV., NO. 311.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with private table; house and table entirely first-class; highest reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, board with a pleasant front room in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, above 20th st. Address Post Office Box No. 76 Madison, N. J., stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INFANT, AND nurse for the Winter; parlor, two bedrooms and bath room, en suite, with first-class private table; West side preferred. Address, with terms and references, B., Box No. 5,595 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—AT MODERATE PRICES, IN or near New-York, for a family of four adults and four children, aged fourteen, nine, three, and one and one-half years, with nurse. Address D., Box No. 3,375 Post Office, stating price and accommodations.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A LADY, IN A private family, a room, with or without partial board; location central, between 40th and 55th sts.; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 27 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL ROOMS second or third floor, and board for three adults; terms, $40 per week. First-class parties only need address G. F. M., Box No. 146 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY MUSICIAN OF HIGH standing desires to give lessons in exchange for board in a first-class family. For information apply for one week to Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, board with good rooms at reasonable rates in a private family only; location to be desirable; best references given and required. Address R. S. T., Box No. 171 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and reasonable terms for Fall and Winter boarders in Orange County, two and a half hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Box No. 187 Post Office, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & BOSTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........................Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,
THE SPHINX.
This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is attracting
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.
The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:
Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny......Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, AT 1:30, SECOND MATINEE of THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and 22d st.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.
These concerts, which offer to the
loveliness of Sunday evening the
most beautiful accompaniment
of devotion,
MUSIC,
will present their celebration every
SUNDAY EVENING.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
P. S. GILMORE..........................Conductor
M. ARBUCKLE..........................Solo Cornet
E. A. LEFEBRE..........................Solo Saxophone
Mme. CLARA PERL..........................Soprano
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI..........................Baritone
Box-office now open.
Admission 50c.

ACADEMY.—MATINEE. — HEILBRON.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 1:30 P.M. Doors open at 12:30.
LA TRAVIATA.
Mlle. Marie Heilbron..........as..........Violetta
Signor Benfratelli..........as..........Alfredo
Signor Del Puente..........as..........Germont
Miss Cooney, Signor Lotti, Signor Scolara, Mr. G. F. Hall
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........SIGNOR MUZIO.
*** SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.—First Concert by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
*** Monday, Oct. 5, Academy.—IL TROVATORE—Signora Potentini, Miss Cary, Signors Carpi and Del Puente.
*** Wednesday, Oct. 7.—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO—Mlle. Heilbron as Maria.
N.B.—In active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, RUY BLAS, by Maestro Marchetti.
Tickets at Box-office, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and No. 114 Broadway.

CARD.
ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
to give
SEVERAL OPERAS AND CONCERTS
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To commence in December, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and Operatic Impressario.
Patrons and others desiring to take part in these entertainments will please make early application at the CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
NOW TO BE SEEN THE
WINNING BOAT,
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,
At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874,
49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

AUGUSTUS WATTERS' DRAMATIC RE-CITALS.
In connection with Peale's great painting, the "Court of Death," at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.
His recital of Poe's "Bells" is simply inimitable.—*New-York Times.*
I never have been more highly entertained.—*Rev. Dr. Tiffany.*

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—NOTICE TO MEM-BERS.—VERDI'S GRAND MASS DE REQUIEM will be given early in the season, with the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE. First Rehearsal at WEBER'S Rooms, 5th av. and 16th st., MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 5.
T. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
Matinées Tuesday and Friday; no Matinée on Saturday.
Miss ELLA WESNER, the FREEMAN SISTERS,
GRIFFIN and RICE, TONY PASTOR and TROUPE.
A new drama, THE BOWERY BY DAY AND NIGHT.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET,
OPERA-HOUSE,
near 3d av., the great and only FRENCH CAN CAN EVERY NIGHT at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last night of Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER.
SUNBEAM.
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The* touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet.
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS
cannot be excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice.
All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at* great bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
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481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
GUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

A LADY PUPIL OF THE LATE H. A. MOLLEN-haupt, and who completed her musical studies in Dresden, would like a few scholars for the piano; has no objections to go in a school in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. C., No. 33 East 23d st.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN PIANO-FORTE music; Dr. Wm. Mason's method of technique taught. Address Miss MARY W. BARROWS, No. 309 West 14th st.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LECTURES.

MR. J. M. PEEBLES LECTURES AT 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at New Opera-house, No. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st. The pic-nic of the society and lyceum, which was to take place at Elm Park, 92d st. and 10th av., on Sept. 29, was postponed to Monday, Oct. 5, should it rain, the next fair day.

LECTURE ON "OLIVER GOLDSMITH," by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, at Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874. Proceeds of lecture in aid of St. Cecilia's Church, 106th st. Pastor, Rev. H. Flattery. Tickets for sale at Box Office, Academy of Music, every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also at Pastor's residence, 106th st. and 2d av.; Appleton's, Broadway, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FOURTH WEEK
and
LAST NIGHTS.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER..........as Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE..........as Charles Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES..........as Joseph Surface
Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE..........as Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. B. T. RINGOLD..........as Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. F. HARDENBERG..........as Crabtree
Mr. HART CONWAY..........as Careless
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT..........as Moses
Mr. SOL RUSSELL..........as Trip
and
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..........as Lady Teazle
Mr. G. H. GILBERT..........as Mrs. Candor
Miss SARA JEWETT..........as Maria
Miss ALICE GREY..........as Lady Sneerwell
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
and
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30.
*** Mr. DALY has to announce this most BRILLIANT COMEDY will positively be offered ONLY A FEW EVENINGS MORE. Preparations are nearly completed for the production of Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S new American drama, "Moorcroft." Due notice will also be given of the first appearance of Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
at this theatre, will commence on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
with
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
introducing
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE,
from the Globe and Prince of Wales Theatres, London, in his original character of
TOM GILROY.
The play is produced with entirely new scenery by Messrs. CLARK and MORRIS, new and elegant appointments and furniture by Mr. DARRINGTON.
The following artists will also appear:
Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........Mr. Horace Mervyn
Mr. HARRY BECKET..........as..........Muggles
Mr. J. B. POLK..........as..........Ernest
Mr. J. W. CARROLL..........as..........Major Billeter
Mr. G. F. BROWNE..........as..........Sir A. Dreimcourt
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........Goppinger
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS..........as..........Fanny Smith
Mme. PONISI..........as..........Miss Priscilla
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE..........as..........Emily
Miss KATE BARTLETT..........as..........Darbyshire
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
in his new Irish drama.
Miss IDA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1874.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
Of the eminent comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
THE MATINEE PERFORMANCE
will consist of Byron's domestic drama of
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
DICK DOLLAND, his original character,
Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
In the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely,
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING,
after which Mr. Toole, for the second time in America, will
DELIVER HIS CELEBRATED BURLESQUE LECTURES, concluding with the successful comedy drama called
OFF THE LINE.
Mr. TOOLE in his original character of HARRY COKE.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT.
MATINEE, OCT. 8,
BOOTH'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRES.
The box offices now open at both theatres. Tickets and boxes may also be had of the Amusement Committee: Hon. A. O. Hall, Max Strakosch, David Colville, H. D. Palmer, W. R. Floyd, G. Colby, Horace Wall, Douglass Taylor, J. T. Raymond, or at the office of Simmonds & Wall, Dramatic Agents, No. 609 Broadway.
Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — CONNIE SOOGAH.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK of the foremost representatives of the
IRISH DRAMA,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and
enormous success of Gayler's grand dramatic picture of
LIFE IN THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK,
in the perilous days of '98.
CONNIE SOOGAH.
EVERY NIGHT AND THIS SATURDAY MATINEE.
CORNEY McGRATH..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

COLOSSEUM. — BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
W. A. LILLIENDAHL..........Manager.
CHASTE, REFINED, UNEXCEPTIONABLE. The magnificent cyclorama of PARIS BY NIGHT, with realistic storm effects. Signor ABECCO, Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN, The FISKA FAMILY, ANGIE SCHOTT. PUNCH AND JUDY. Twenty Minutes in Shadow Land. The Devil's Gorge. Organ Recitals. Admission $1; children half price. No extras. Open afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M., and 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.

MACCABE. — STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.
First appearance in America of England's renowned Mimic and Ventriloquist,
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original character entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
A vocal, ventriloquial, musical, sartorial mélange. Pronounced by the London and leading provincial journals throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, the most successful monologue entertainment ever produced.

FLOWERS AND FRUITS
AT THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION
THIS WEEK.
JAMES VICK, OF ROCHESTER, AND C. L. ALLEN, OF QUEENS COUNTY, WILL MAKE UNEQUALED DISPLAYS OF FLOWERS, AND MANY OTHERS WILL CONTEND IN EXHIBITIONS OF FRUIT.
SEE OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.
Mercantile Library Association.
Clinton Hall, Astor place, and No. 51 Liberty st.
Library contains 150,000 volumes.
Reading-room supplied with 400 newspapers and periodicals.
New books added as soon as published.
BOOKS DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCE OF MEMBERS FOR 10 CENTS EACH.
Terms of membership—To clerks, $1 initiation fee and $4 annual dues. To all others, $5.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

MME. MARIA B. VOLKMAN,
PIANISTE.
Address No. 226 East 11th st., or Chickering & Sons, East 14th st.
Serious pupils instructed in Reading at Sight. Playing Four Hands, $60 for twenty lessons; single lesson, $5 (in advance.) Trio soirees will be continued after New-Year.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES.
Oct. 3, 7, 10, 14, and 17.
Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M., returning after the races. Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which time bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.
W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

THE LATE MARK SMITH.—AS THE RE-mains of the late Mark Smith are expected to reach here during the ensuing week, a meeting of the various Committees, (including the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Booth Theatre Memorial Meeting,) and all others interested, will be held at the Lotos Club at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
A. OAKEY HALL, Chairman.
J. HENRY HAGER, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the association, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be held at the college, 49th st., near Madison av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. A special matter of business will be the organization of the association under the recent act of incorporation. J. H. VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Juan Cessano, the Italian swindler, was fully committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

The North River steam-boat Mary Powell will stop running for the season on Monday, Oct. 5.

A mass-meeting of seamen will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, this afternoon.

Judge Blatchford will sit in the United States District Court, on Tuesday next, to hear suits in Admiralty.

The Arion Vocal Society, under the auspices of its music committee, opened a singing school for young men at its hall in St. Mark's place last night.

Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, has returned from Europe and will occupy his pulpit on Sunday morning and evening, Oct. 4.

The Pommerania, for Hamburg, took out 23,082 letters and eighty-four bags of papers yesterday; the City of Havana, for Cuba, 3,000 letters and two bags of papers.

To-morrow evening Rev. C. C. Tiffany will lecture at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, on "Modern Atheism."

J. P. Solomon, editor of the *Hebrew Leader*, delivered a lecture last evening in the Fifty-seventh Street Synagogue. His subject was "The True Faith of the Law."

The Lord Mayor of Dublin will lecture on "Oliver Goldsmith" at the Academy of Music on Tuesday next for the benefit of St. Cecilia's Church, One Hundred and Fifth street.

William Watson and William Mitchell pleaded guilty yesterday to having broken into John Inzelmann's room, at No. 199 South street, and stole $231. They were held for trial at the Tombs.

A trial of the new chimes of St. Thomas' Church will take place this afternoon from 4 o'clock to 5 o'clock. The chimes will be played by a chimer from the foundry in Troy, where the bells were cast.

The argument in the Hardin will case, which was to have been made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, was postponed until Thursday next on account of the indisposition of Ex-Judge Porter, one of the counsel.

Webster Merritt was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday charged with having sent postal cards containing scurrilous epithets to Cyrus B. Boyd, of No. 154 Bowery. He was held in $250 bail.

William C. York, the proprietor of a notorious den at No. 325 Water street, was arrested yesterday for violation of the Excise law, by Detective Richard O'Conner, of the District Attorney's office. The accused gave bail, and was released.

The wife of Thomas Shandley, residing on the corner of Third avenue and Fifty-seventh street, while preparing to return home from a visit to some friends at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, fell dead, of apoplexy. The deceased was fifty-one years of age, and leaves four children.

The Antique School of the National Academy of Design will be opened on Monday next. There are a very large number of applicants for admission, and to-day the council will examine the specimens of drawing submitted by them, and select those which qualify the candidates.

A very extensive business was transacted in raw sugars, yesterday, probably the heaviest single day's trade ever reported in this market. The purchases were made mostly by a few prominent refining firms. Prices were quoted strong. The particulars are given in our Commercial Department.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Owen Riley, convicted of attempting to set fire to the tenement-house No. 203 Lexington avenue, was brought up for sentence and remanded until Tuesday next on motion of District Attorney Rollins, who requested time to examine into the question of punishment.

At a meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Mr. James Parton presiding, Prof. Louis Elsberg, M. D., lectured upon the "Experimental Analysis of Musical Harmony," illustrating his remarks with numerous experiments in the production of sounds and tones, by the aid of tuning-forks and other instruments.

In the matter of the application for a mandamus to compel John J. Clarke, Tax Receiver of Morrisania, to make return of the fees received by him during the year 1873 to the Board of Audit, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue rendered a decision yesterday denying the motion for a peremptory mandamus, but granting an alternative writ if Mr. Clarke fails to make the required return within ten days.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, held yesterday morning, Mr. James E. Kelley was elected President, to succeed Mr. A. S. Cameron, who retires on account of impaired health. Mr. Cameron was elected Vice President, and a committee, consisting of Samuel Willets, Lawrence R. Kerr, and Hollis Holman, were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of their appreciation of his past services.

Frank Reinsburg, a young man, formerly in the employ of Mr. Frank Morlath, a butcher at No. 311 Varick street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Field, of the Central Office, charged with having collected $400 belonging to his employer, and appropriating the same to his own use. After appropriating this money he went about taking orders among Mr. Morlath's customers which were filled by a butcher in Spring street, who paid the accused a handsome commission for his services. Reinsburg was locked up at Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

On Sunday, Oct. 18, the new Phillips Presbyterian Church, which has been erected at the corner of Seventy-third street and Madison avenue, will be formally dedicated. The Pastor, Rev. S. D. Alexander, has prepared a programme for the occasion, and the exercises will embrace services in the morning, afternoon, and evening. The first Pastor of the church, Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, of Goshen, will preach in the morning, Rev. James Macdonald, Pastor of the church when in Fifteenth street, will officiate in the afternoon, and in the evening the sermon is to be preached by Rev. W. M. Paxton, of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, of this City having called Rev. James Boardman Hawthorne, of Louisville, Ky., to be its Pastor, interesting services will take place in the church, Second avenue and Tenth street, on Sunday morning next. Rev. Mr. Hawthorne comes North to the Pastorate of this church with the strongest recommendations from eminent Christian men of the South as a faithful and devoted Pastor and able preacher. Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Stamford, Conn., for more than twenty years a Pastor of this Church, will preach the installation sermon in the morning and Rev. Mr. Hawthorne will preach in the evening on "The Sacrificial Life of Christ."

In the Berean Baptist Church, in Downing street, the annual session of the Southern New-York Association of Baptist Churches will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Rev. J. S. Kennard will preach the opening sermon at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, after which the regular business of the convention will begin by the presentation of credentials and reports from the various churches connected with the association. Tuesday evening will be devoted to Sunday-schools, and addresses will be made by Rev. P. Evans, Rev. H. W. Knapp, and Rev. Reuben Jeffry. City mission work has been set down for Wednesday afternoon and evening, and upon this subject the convention will be addressed by Rev. Drs. Samson and Anderson.

BROOKLYN.

Weather permitting, there will be music at Prospect Park this afternoon.

During the past three months the internal revenue collections in the First District amounted to $1,075,480 81.

Mrs. F. A. Ernst, of No. 302 Court street, was accidentally drowned while bathing at Coney Island on Wednesday.

Mr. Perry, counsel to the Board of Health, thinks that the board should not exercise a supervisory power over physicians.

The body of a man, which has been identified as that of Herman Martins, of Second street and Avenue A, New-York, was found floating in the bay at the foot of Forty-eighth street, yesterday.

A number of striking plasterers attempted to interfere with some non-society men of the same craft who were working on a new school-house in Forty-second street, but were driven off by the police.

Mr. Robinson being still too ill to leave his house, Mr. Moulton has not yet furnished the remaining $1,500 of the bail required of him on the indictment for criminal libel recently found by the Grand Jury.

The new fire-engine house which has been in course of erection for some time on the south side of DeKalb avenue, between Lewis and Gates avenues, is completed. It is designed for a steam fire-engine company, to be designated as No. 17.

Alderman Strong, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Budget, has sent a circular to the different heads of departments requesting a copy of their pay-rolls, and an opinion whether any salary can be reduced or any person dispensed with.

Simon Madison was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday morning to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on John Schaffer. Schaffer was gathering driftwood near Bay Ridge Beach on Madison's property. A son-in-law of the latter, named Denton, went to drive Schaffer off. Schaffer struck Denton on the head with an axe, and was about repeating the blow when Madison [illegible] at his son-in-law's assailant with a Colt's revolver, the ball striking him in the right arm. The wound is not dangerous.

In justice to the Police Department of Brooklyn, it should be stated that the "detective" mentioned in the account of the outrageous assault on Mr. Charles Wilson and family, of Flatbush, published in yesterday's TIMES, turns out to have been a Sheriff's officer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The principal streets of White Plains are now well lighted with coal gas instead of naphtha, which has been used for some time past.

The Tarrytown Lyceum will reopen for the Winter season on Tuesday next, 6th inst. Efforts are being made to get up a course of lectures.

The farm of Jacob Cornell, in the town of Cortlandt, consisting of 290 acres of land, has been sold to a Mr. Scheuman, of New-York City, for $25,000.

The boat-race between John Biglin, of New-York, and James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, will come off on the Hudson River, opposite Tarrytown, on Wednesday next, the 7th inst.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Mount Kisco, at their annual meeting, elected Mrs. D. W. C. Carpenter First Directress; Mrs. Wm. Halstead, Assistant Directress; Mrs. C. W. Pelton, Secretary and Treasurer.

A number of ladies residing in Bedford have organized a society, called "The Busy Finger Society," with Mrs. Irene Nichols as Treasurer, and Miss Ella Mills as Secretary. The object of the society is to aid the Union Sunday-school.

In the matter of the late J. Warren Tompkins against J. M. Hodgson and others for erecting a soldiers' monument in front of his premises on Broadway, White Plains, the General Term of the Supreme Court has decided that the Board of Trustees of the village, acting as Commissioners of Highways, had a legal right to authorize the erection of the monument.

The annual election for officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mount Kisco resulted in the choice of Lewis H. Miller, President; Benjamin Hammond, Jr., Vice President; E. C. Hyatt, Secretary; A. B. Sarles, Treasurer; G. W. Dunn, J. B. Cox, and G. W. Underhill, Trustees. J. O. Miller and F. J. Jelliff were chosen delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse 15th inst. It was decided to hold an anniversary on the 2d of November.

LONG ISLAND.

Capt. Charles A. Pierson, station agent of the Long Island Railroad at Bridgehampton, had $280 stolen from his dwelling on Wednesday afternoon. The money was in a bureau drawer in a bedroom on the ground floor, and a window was left open, through which the thief entered.

The Lutheran Holy Trinity Church of Newtown, situated just within the border of the Lutheran Cemetery, founded in 1851 by Rev. F. W. Geisenheimer, D.D., of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, New-Jersey, has been almost reconstructed during the Summer. The church will be re-dedicated to-morrow, Dr. Geishemer preaching the dedication sermon. Rev. G. H. W. Quern is the regular Pastor.

The Board of Audit appointed to consider and pass upon the matter of the Newtown bonds and other claims, consisting of the Mayor and Supervisor of Newtown, have thus far allowed only claims on bonds. The board, by their action, have acknowledged the validity of the different series of bonds, including those issued for the establishment of the Blissville road, the question of the regularity of which is now before the courts. The different series include the Blissville road bonds, the Thompson avenue bonds, the Hoffman boulevard bonds, the Jackson avenue bonds, and the Grand street bonds.

Attempts to escape from the Queens County Jail, at North Hempstead, have been quite numerous of late, although, thanks to the extra vigilance of the keepers, they have not been so successful as formerly. These attempts are no doubt induced by the near approach of a session of the Oyer and Terminer. The Mooney brothers, arrested for the robbery of the safe of Bernhardy's Hotel, in Long Island City, and who had already made three attempts to break jail, made another one on Wednesday night, in connection with the two Jamaica desperadoes, Joe Dent and James Clark, accused of assault and highway robbery. When discovered they had already succeeded in wrenching a heavy lock from one of the doors. They are now heavily ironed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railway Company have changed their schedule by omitting one evening trip over their road—the 7 o'clock train from Tottenville and the 8 o'clock train from Clifton landing. The permanent Winter time-table will go into effect on the 1st of next month, when the 6 o'clock train from Tottenville and the 7 o'clock train from Clifton will also be discontinued.

Mr. Lester Scofield, Chief of the North Shore Fire Department, has given notice to the different companies to assemble at New-Brighton on Monday for a grand parade and test of their steamers. The parade will be led by a platoon of Police, and the route will be on the Shore road from New-Brighton to Mariner's Harbor and return to Port Richmond, where the test of engines will be made at the liberty poll at Hayward Hall. There will be a collation in the evening.

Ground was broken yesterday for the work of macadamizing Bay street, Stapleton, under the supervision of Mr. Cocroft, Superintendent of the Government fortifications at Clifton. The Trustees of Edgewater have appropriated $8,000 for the work of macadamizing this and other streets in the village, work to be continued while the money lasts, and to be completed as soon as practicable. The Trustees have notified the Shore Railroad Company to remove their track from the side to the middle of Bay street through Stapleton, and to grade the track so as to make it conform with this work.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Episcopal Church at Linden will be opened for divine service to-morrow.

Dr. William M. Whitehead, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, died at his residence in that city Thursday.

A four-oared shell race will be rowed on the Passaic River, at Newark, this afternoon, between two crews of the Mystic Boat Club.

A sneak thief gained access to the residence of Mr. Hewser, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday, and stole a gold watch valued at $300. The thief is supposed to be a man who was peddling paper collars.

The trial of Dr. Ricardo, of Passaic, on a charge of malpractice, still occupies the attention of the Passaic County Court. It is expected that the case will be summed up to-day and given to the jury.

During a fracas at a variety show in York street, Jersey City, Thursday night, James Stinson stabbed a man named Hamilton with a knife, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. The Police are looking for Stinson, who is known by the soubriquet of "Bullet."

Joseph Wilson and John Boyd, prisoners at the County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, escaped from there about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They were at work grading a road near the building in charge of a keeper named McQuade, when they managed to sneak away. Both were serving terms for larceny.

Mary Ryan, an insane woman, has haunted the Hudson County Court-house daily for some time past, demanding the payment of $2,000,000, which she says is due her because her father owned all the property from the Court-house down to old Jersey City, and left it to her. She says she is not particular who pays her the money.

A little girl named Carrie Sharp, aged six years, was accidentally shot by her brother Willie, in Dover, a day or two ago. The children were playing soldiers with sticks and pretending to shoot each other, when Willie brought in his shot-gun, and, forgetting that it was loaded, pulled the trigger and fired. The full charge of fifteen or twenty shot entered the child's breast, inflicting serious but not fatal wounds.

Patrick Curley, a drillmaster on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was killed Thursday night at Morristown. He was making a flying switch, when he accidentally fell between the locomotive and the cars, and the wheels of the engine passed over him, severing the head from the body and crushing the legs and thighs in a frightful manner. The shocking accident was witnessed by his son, a boy only fourteen years old. Deceased was about forty-five years old, and had a large family dependent upon him for support.

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a desperate stabbing affray, which will probably end fatally, took place in the Jersey City Abattoir, or hog-killing establishment, which is located on the banks of the Hackensack River. At that time Michael Gilhoogly, a butcher, who is employed at the abattoir, went into the room in which the fat-rendering business is carried on, and commenced to abuse John Dugan, who was busily engaged at his work. The latter, seeing that Gilhoogly was somewhat under the influence of liquor, paid no attention to him, but went on with his work. This only had the effect of infuriating Gilhoogly, and he insisted upon Dugan coming out and fighting with him. Dugan tried to pacify him, and urged him to go away, but Gilhoogly finally became so violent and abusive that the former lost his patience and slapped him in the face, at the same time ordering him to go out of the building. He had no sooner done so than Gilhoogly drew a formidable-looking butcher-knife, and plunged it into his side just above the hip, inflicting a terrible gash. Dugan staggered back and turned as if to flee, when his assailant struck him again with the knife, once in the back and once on the head. He would probably have killed him outright had not some of the other butchers interfered and disarmed him. The would-be murderer was secured and detained until the arrival of Officers Bucken and Carson, of the Third Precinct, who took him into custody and locked him up in the station-house. Dugan, although bleeding profusely from his wounds, still retained consciousness, and was able to walk, with the assistance of two officers, about three-quarters of a mile, to the corner of Grand and West Newark avenues, where a stretcher was procured, on which he was placed and taken to the station-house. Police Surgeon Bird was immediately summoned, and found on examination that the wound in the man's side was a very dangerous one, although the knife had penetrated no vital part. It is said that bad feeling has heretofore existed between the two men on account of one of them being discharged from a position on the complaint of the other. The wounded man now lies in a very precarious condition, chiefly in consequence of losing so large a quantity of blood, and grave fears are entertained that his injuries will prove fatal. The prisoner, who now expresses the deepest remorse for his action, which he attributes to liquor, is held to await the result of his victim's injuries.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A FALL IN THE STOCK MARKET—FAILURE OF S. KAUFMANN & CO.—LETTER OF HON. ALEXANDER MITCHELL TO THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN ON THE "POTTER" LAW.

The Stock Market yesterday, soon after the opening, exhibited considerable business, but later dropped off on unfavorable rumors, the principal one being to the effect that a prominent firm had failed. The report in question proved to be true, the house concerned being that of S. Kaufmann & Co., No. 29 Broad street. This house has been engaged in the general export trade for some years, and their paper has always stood high. The failure it is understood, has been caused by the disastrous result of speculative ventures in petroleum and grain. A statement of their condition is now being made out, and until then it is impossible to state the amount of their liabilities.

Mr. Amasa Stone, who some months since resigned the position of Managing Director of the Lake Shore Railroad, has withdrawn his resignation and been reappointed.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been addressed to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, Vice President of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28, 1874.

His Excellency W. R. Taylor, Governor:

On the 28th of April last, I, as President of this company, addressed to you a communication on the subject of the so-called "Potter law," advising you of the course which the company had determined to pursue in relation to it, and the reasons therefor." In that communication I stated that "the Board of Directors have caused this act to be carefully examined and considered by our own counsel and by some of the most eminent jurists in the land, and after such examination, they are unanimous in their opinion that it is unconstitutional and void. The Board of Directors are trustees of this property, and are bound faithfully to discharge their trust, and to the best of their ability to protect it from spoliation and ruin. They have sought the advice of able counsel, and after mature consideration, believe it their duty to disregard so much of said law as attempts arbitrarily to fix rates of compensation for freight and passengers."

The "Potter law" was without precedent in the history of any State or country, disastrous in its effects, and wholly uncalled for by anything this company had done or failed to do. Under these circumstances the officers of this company not only believed they were justified, but that it was their duty to decline to conform to its requirements until its validity and binding force were declared by the courts. That decision has now been made. The act by its terms embraces all the lines operated by this company within this State, and all of its business, except "for carrying freight which comes from beyond its boundaries and to be carried across or through the State."

As to so much of said act as relates to interstate business, that is, passenger and freight business crossing a State line, the counsel for the State appear to have regarded it as so manifestly unconstitutional that they have not asked the court to enforce it. But as to our local business, they hold invalid and binding upon the company. We shall, therefore, as law-abiding citizens, at once conform our action to said decision, and endeavor to obey it in good faith until it is reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, or until the law is repealed by the Legislature of the State.

Since my communication to you, before referred to, I have discovered no reason to change the views therein expressed with respect to the "Potter law," aside from the question of its validity. To deal arbitrarily with a question of such magnitude, and to attempt under form of law to coerce the railroads to serve the public for inadequate compensation, must necessarily result in failure, and be productive of consequences no less unfortunate to the people of the State than to the railroad companies themselves.

As an example of the reasons given in support of this law, I may refer to statements recently made, apparently on official authority, as to the value of the roads of this company, based on the cost of the half-built and half-equipped lines of twenty years ago, with equal justice and propriety might the farming lands of to-day, the value of which these roads have done so much to enhance, be estimated with reference to their original cost of ten shillings an acre thirty years ago.

No more money can now be obtained from any one, anywhere, for the construction of railways in Wisconsin, or for the providing of equipment for existing lines, and a stoppage of many contemplated improvements has become a matter of necessity. All object and motive on the part of the stockholders in our railroads to improve the value of their property by further advances of money, are now obviously cut off; for, looking at the "Potter law," and the arguments by which it is sustained, what security is there that a future Legislature may not appropriate to the public use, without equivalent, all the benefits new outlays may have created.

We do not seek the advancement of the interests of our company at the expense of the other interests of the State, and I have no doubt it will soon be found that any law which discourages the investment of private capital in corporate undertakings cannot but eventually be highly prejudicial to the prosperity and development of the State at large.

If it be the case when a number of individuals join their capital and combine in a corporation for some great public work that they have no constitutional rights which the Legislature is bound to respect, and further, that the very existence of their capital is subject to the caprice of a majority of those annually elected to the Legislature, it behooves, to say the least of it, those holding this unlimited power to exercise it with the greatest prudence and care, and it requires no great sagacity to see that such ill-advised, hasty, and reckless measures as the "Potter law" must forever stop the investment of capital both by our own people and strangers, in those great public enterprises so essential to the development of our State.

In view of the fact that the income to which the company is fairly and honestly entitled will, so long as the present law remains in force, be seriously impaired, the question presents itself what course it ought to pursue. Two courses are open. Either to cut down its train service, in respect of both quantity and kind, to an extent made necessary by its diminished income, thereby withdrawing from the public the full facilities and accommodations to which they have been accustomed in transacting their business, or continue something near the present service and submit to the loss thereby entailed.

It would be with extreme reluctance that the Directors would adopt the former course, and rather than do so they have decided to make, for the present, large sacrifices.

They the more readily come to this conclusion because the Legislature of the State will meet in a few months, and believing as they do, that the Potter law does not embody the real sentiments of the people of the State in regard to railroads, they feel confident that wiser and better counsels will then prevail than those which dictated that law, and that legislation, just alike to the people and the railroads, will be enacted.

I deeply regret that your Excellency saw fit to regard the communication of April last as in any manner a defiance of the authority of the State, or that our position should have been represented as one of rebellion against law. It was not so intended, but simply to notify you, and through you the people of the State, of the course we felt compelled to pursue as the representatives of the property and interests committed to our charge in order to obtain a judicial determination of the questions involved at the earliest possible moment. The decision of the court now demonstrates that had we submitted to the law as passed, we should have needlessly sacrificed the rights and property of our stockholders as to the inter State business of our road.

While I have no doubt that your action in attempting to enforce this law was prompted by a desire to discharge your duty to the State, I trust you will find sufficient ground in what has occurred to accord to me equal honesty of purpose in discharging the duties of my position. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

CAPTURE OF AN ILLICIT WHISKY STILL.

On Thursday last the United States officers attached to Supervisor Hawley's office captured an illicit still, in full operation, in the vinegar factory of Lorenzi & Reese, No. 553 East Fifty-fourth street. Reese, who was found on the premises, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. He waived examination, and was held in the sum of $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The still captured was of tin, with a lead worm, and was of little value. Twenty vinegar stands, thirty barrels of vinegar, a few gallons of whisky, a hose and pipe, and a lot of household furniture were also captured. It is said that this is the second time that an illicit still has been found on the same premises.

[Advertisement.]

HATEFUL CATARRH—Visiting almost every family; forerunner to consumption. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, the standard remedy. Pints, $1. For inflammation or pain, use PAIN PAINT.

[Advertisement.]

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS!—Mark the revival of good times by the purchase of a KNOX Fall style of gentlemen's Hats, an artistic production that excites universal admiration. To do this, make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—C. Kiesselbach, Lieut. Leo von Gundell, Philip Schrag, Mrs. Catharine Ceipp, Mrs. L. Orb, H. Gerschel, H. Gerschel, B. Gargigue and wife, B. Spiegelberg, C. Rosenplaenter, Robert Levy, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Emil Manaheimer, Mrs. Wattenberg, A. Lindgens and family, Mrs. B. Salberg and children, A. Luders, M. Disenberg and wife, J. Speyer, Dr. F. Minet Schroestern, F. Y. Butterworth, Mrs. Charlotte Gross, Miss Anna Weineck, Conrad Rose and family, Mrs. Lina Eberhardt, Louis Munzinger and wife, Peter Hertel, Fried. Eppens, Richard Kobler, August Thorspecken, Edmund Von Gebren, Carl Wagner, Mrs. Anna Behre, Miss Julie Von Glan, B. Romberg, Miss Barb. Herzog, Charl. Antenrieth, Carl Gambs, Wilhm. Hinkerfues, Louis Hinkerfues, Miss Elise Lohmann, Miss Christina Roesel, Miss Stevers, Miss Anna Schroder, Miss Mary Tappen, Miss R. W. Rupper, Fr. Osborne and family, Ernst Lucan, Miss Bertha Langenbuch, Isidor Grossmeier, Miss Pauline Grossmeier, Henry Damer and wife, J. C. W. Laden and wife, C. E. Grete and family, Mrs. Elise Kahelkorn, George Schöller, H. Schmulte and wife, Miss Lina Wersebe, Wilhl. Addikes, Chr. Heinrichs, Aug. Walter, Chs. Hesse, Ad. Liebes, August Au and wife, Mrs. Amalie Hell and daughter, Jac. Gruner, Miss Louise Gruner, Wilh. Giesen and family, Miss Hedwig Schramm, Herm. Goldschmidt, F. v. Oven, Miss Rebecca Ehrlich, J. M. Hussa, Diedr. Mohlenbrock and child, Mrs. Louisie Reche, Miss Ida Reche, Mrs. Marth. Triselmann and children, Mrs. Lydia Ford, C. B. Sander, Ignas Rosenberg.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah—Gen. H. C. Wayne, Mrs. A. Harmes and child, Rev. Dr. Benedict, George F. Bemis, S. A. Maher, Miss Jennie Smith, Mrs. E. O. Day and child, J. W. Sunderland, Mrs. Sunderland, John Garcia, Rev. Mr. Atwell.

In steam-ship Andes, from Savanilla.—Jose F. Fuente, George C. Williams, his Lordship Bishop Courtnay and daughter, Francis Austin and servant, J. Ortiz, R. Ramirez, F. Ramires, J. Fraser.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Laguayra, &c.—Oliver Cutt, D. Bras, Miss Augusta Maas, A. H. Lazare.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:58 | Sun sets....5:40 | Moon rises.11:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:08 | Gov. Island..2:57 | Hell Gate...4:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg via Plymouth, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexander & Sons; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson Portland, J. F. Ames; Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Shakespeare, (Ger.,) Fechter, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Robbins, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Burgomeister Kirstein, (Ger.,) Ehrsunich, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amazon, (Swed.,) Olsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Excelsior, Bowers, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Burnside, Pendergrast, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.; Angelina Bernardo, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Volterno, (Ital.,) Savarese, Genoa, Italy, Fabbri & Chauncey; Fordenskjold, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra Sept. 12, Porto Cabello 14th, Curacao 16th, Jacmel 21st, Aux Cayes 23d, and Port-au-Prince 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forward & Co. Sept. 26th, lat 22 41 lon. 74 24, passed steam-ship Tybee, hence, for Port-au-Prince. Left at Laguayra bark Jane Adeline, for New-York. Brig A. B. Patterson sailed from Porto Cabello 13th, for New-York; left at Curacao bark Curacao, (Br.,) for New-York. Brig John Wesley, for Baltimore, sailed 15th; left at Jacmel schr. Lucy Holmes, Teel, for New-York; left at Aux Cayes schr. Sarah, for New-York; left at Port-au-Prince steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) from New-York; brig Wm. D. Andrews, for New-York loading.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brinkenstein, Bremen Sept. 19, and Southampton 22d, with mdse. and 124 cabin and 268 steerage passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather and light winds to the Banks, and since strong westerly winds and rough sea. Sept. 25, lat. 50 26, lon. 24 52, passed telegraphic steamer Faraday, with two tenders; all well; 28th, lat. 45 40, lon. 50 18, passed steamship Thuringia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Sumatra, (of Salem,) Mullen, Manila May 11, with mdse. to J. H. Williams. Passed Anjier June 17, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 2, and crossed the Equator Sept. 1, in lon. 36; Aug. 28, lat. 5 10 S., lon. 28 25 W., exchanged signals with ship Chili, (Br.,) from London, with emigrants for Australia, 50 ds. out; 25th, lat. 32 05 W., lon. 72 50, passed bark Chevauls, (Fr.,) steering S. S. E.; May 20, Olaf Fredricksen, seaman, a native of Kaarlsand, Sweden, died on board of typhoid fever, and was buried at sea.

Ship Wm. Fruing, (of Jersey,) Pyne, Singapore 112 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Angier July 2, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 8, and crossed the equator Sept. 2 in lon. 30; had strong westerly gales for 10 ds. off the Cape, and from thence light, variable winds; Sept. 20, lat. 26 22 N., lon. 61 50 W., spoke bark Wm. Jones, (Br.,) from Trinidad, for Marseilles; 29th, lat. 38 23, lon. 72 30, spoke bark Idaho, hence for Cienfuegos.

Ship Springfield, (of Boston,) Dwight, Manila 104 ds., with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Anjier June 27, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 2, St. Helena 16th, and crossed the equator 30th, in lon. 36; had light, variable weather; Sept. 25, lat. 30 07, lon. 66 40, spoke brig Wanderer, (Br.,) from ——, for Oporto; 26th, lat. 30 50, lon. 69 51, passed schr. S. A. Freeman, steering S.; Aug. 2, off the Cape, was in company with ship Elizabeth Nicholson, (Br.,) from Manila, for New-York.

Ship John Harvey, (of Boston,) Brown, Cronstadt 46 ds., with mdse. to De Groot & Peek.

Bark Colchaqua, (of Liverpool,) Russell, Lquique 128 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 10, and crossed the Equator Aug. 20, in lon. 32 20; Aug. 29, lat. 13, lon. 28, had a gale from W., lasting 18 hours; lost jibboom and mizzen topmast, and lost and split sails.

Bark St. Mary, Hallowell, Baltimore 48 hours, with coal to the Consolidated Coal Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark R. C. Bulgin, (Ger.,) Koop, Cape Verde 29 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hampton Court, (of London,) Langrish, Pernambuco Aug. 20, with sugar to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Concesione, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Smyrna 90 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 15.

Bark Teresa, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Kahl, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. & G. Fowler.

Bark Adelheim, (Norw.,) Andersen, Aug. 10, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Henry Rankin, (Br.,) Pritchard, Montevideo 51 days, via Hampton Roads, with bones and bone ash to Lamb, Vanklyn & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Hermanos, (Norw.,) Hauff, Montevideo 63 days, via Hampton Roads, with bones and bone ash to L. E. Amswick & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Brockmann.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hudson, St. Domingo City 18 ds., with logwood, sugar, &c., to L. Del Monte—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with S. E. and N. W. gales; Sept. 29, laid to for 12 hours in a heavy N. W. gale.

Brig Tasso, (Ital.,) Wappani, Calania 61 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig John Mason, Porter, Pensacola 23 ds., with lumber to R. W. Bushnell—vessel to G. W. Watts.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Calais 11 ds., with lumber to order.

Brig Charles A. Sparks, Fossett, Progreso 20 ds., with hemp to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Vincenzo T., (Ital.,) Godano, Leghorn 63 ds., with mdse. to A. Hardy & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 16.

Brig Favorite, of New-Haven, Woodward, Port Spain, Trinidad, 21 ds., with sugar, molasses, and cocoa to H. Trow.

Schr. J. G. Wright, Ford, Germantown, Ga., 12 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Lucy Wright, Elzey, Jacksonville, 11 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buckie—vessel to Van Brunt Bros.

Schr. John Douglass, Parker, Fernandina 15 ds., with lumber to Kinne, Ross & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Florence Shay, Van Clief, Pensacola 16 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bros.

Schr. N. Hand, Doherty, Kingston and Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with sugar and logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Schr. Parepa, Packard, Progreso 33 ds., with hemp, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Clara, Lippincott, Baltimore.
Schr. J. & C. Merritt, Booge, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Roberts, Virginia.
Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Three Brothers, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. A. S. Cranmer, Izard, Baltimore, for New-London.
Schr. William Marshall, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Anna W. Collins, Bayler, Brookhaven.
Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven.
Schr. Mediator, McLoon, Fall River.
Schr. B. J. Fellows, Smith, Richmond, Va.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Georgietta, Lord, Virginia.
Schr. Edith, Phinney, Baltimore.
Schr. Henry Allen, Taylor, Baltimore.
Schr. Twilight, Robinson, Alexandria.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Richmond, for Richmond; ships Lucy S. Wills, for Anjier; Bengal, Ivanhoe, and Arethusa, for Liverpool; St. Petersburg, for Hamburg; Martha Bowker, for Charleston; barks Burnside, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Silas Fish, for Callao; Excelsior, for Buenos Ayres; Texas, for Bremen; Piskataqua, for Aspinwall; brigs Osseo, for Dunedin; Ossipee, for Rio Janeiro; schr. Mary H. Hand, for Charleston.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Arr. steamers Harrisburg, Winnett from Philadelphia; Panther, Mills, from do.; Saxon, Baker, from do.; barks J. A. Brown, Greenwich, from Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.; Linda Stewart, Stinchfield, from Alexandria, Va.; brigs Grace, Lathrop, Atwood, from Cape Haytien; Saxon, (Br.,) Hennan, from St. John's, P. R.; Joseph Clark, Stahl, from Philadelphia; schrs. Mary Baker, Thompson, from Asua; Mary A., (Br.,) Hyle, from Barbados; Peter H. Crowell, Chase, from Baltimore; Charles E. Morrison, Lavender, from do.; Helen M. Golder, Wixon, from do.; Stephen Harding, Harding; George H. Squire, Haley; Maria Roxana, Palmer; J. W. Vanaman, Sharp; Rachel Seaman, Seaman; Maggie T. Smith, Grace; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland; Oriole, Baker; Frank Atkins, Somers; L. W. Wheeler, Corson, and George E. Young, Squires, from Philadelphia; Allen H. Brown, Chase, from Weehawken; J. Price, Nickerson, from do.; Exchange, Perkins, from Port Johnson; Florida, Newman, from do.

Arr., this P. M., steamer Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; bark Sterling, Cmerton, from Accoa, Africa; brigs Jacinto, Flemming, from Surinam; E. H. Williams, from Pascogoula; Haze, Roberts, from Brunswick, Ga.; schrs. Charles A. Higgins, McIntosh, from Surinam; Druid, Smith, from Fajardo, P. R.; F. H. Odiorne, Crowell, from Alexandria; J. Paine, Long, from Baltimore; George E. Young, Marshall, from do.; Maggie Hathorne, Hathorne, from do.; Skylark, Smalley, from do.; R. S. Derby, Naylor; Twenty-one Friends, Jeffers; Frank Jameson, Jameson; John Siusman, Adams; J. S. Detwiler, Grace; Trade-wind, Lloyd; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; D. Gifford, Cobb; Electra Bailey, Smith; E. H. Atwood, Norris, and Whitney Long, Hayes, from Philadelphia; Richard Lane, Hawkins, from Rondout; J. C. Crafts, Kennedy, from do.; Walter Irving, Ryder, from New-York; Gen. Sheridan, Farrell, from Hoboken; Julia A. Brown, Nickerson, from do.; Benjamin Courtney, Baker, from Weehawken; Granite State, Burgess, from Elizabethport; Gen. Banks, McFarland, from Port Johnson; Matanzas, Bragdon, from do.

Below, coming up, schrs. Sunlight, Wm. Wiles, Mary A. Hood, G. Van Dusen, R. M. Hayward, S. H. Porter, S. T. Cottingham, T. T. Tasker, L. B. Levering, Kate and Estella, A. R. Fiske, Huntress, D. D. Witherill, H. N. Miller, and Prima Donna. Also below, schr. Lizzie Hayer, bound to Weymouth. The brig John Aviles, from Philadelphia, was off Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 3:30 P. M.

Cld. steamer William Crane, Howes, for Baltimore; barks Witch, Lewis, for Batavia; Sicilian, Percival, for Cadiz; schrs. Emeline, (Br.,) Chisholm, for Port-au-Prince; Joe Carleton, Cooper, for Cape Canso; Alton T. Miner, Oakes, for Stamford, Conn.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 2.—Arr. bark Sawrak, from Waterford, for orders. [illegible]

[illegible] Elsinore. The schr. Ophir, lumber laden for Philadelphia, is reported off the Capes with the loss of her foretopmast, mainsail, and jibs. A sunken schr. is reported off Hawk's Nest. Nothing further is known regarding the wreck. The ships Lizzie Moses and John Parker remain.

Reading steamer No. 11 put into harbor at 3 P. M. Steamer Gulf Stream went to sea.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Cld. steamers Knickerbocker and United States for New-York.

Arr. at the Passes, Barkentine Scotland from Boston. Sld. schooner Vanguard.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Oct. 2.—Passed up, steamer John W. Everman, from Richmond; schrs. John A. Griffin, from Wilmington, N. C.; H. Curtis, from Bangor; Abbot Devereaux, from Portsmouth; James Martin, from Boston.

Passed down, schrs. George H. Bent, for Cambridgeport; E. M. Babler, for Gloucester; Walter Palmer, for Providence; Mary E. Smith, for Salem; Emma B. Shaw, Milton and R. W. Tull, for Boston; Sarah A. Reeder, for Providence; A. P. Neavik, (new,) for New-Bedford; Sarah A. Hoffman, for Boston; William Walton, for Cambridgeport; steamer Gulf Stream, for New-York.

Also passed up, noon, schr. Ophir, from Calais; steamer Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.; Swed. bark Adolf, from Hudickswall.

Passed down, Norw. bark Velox, for Havre; Ger. bark Margaretta Blanca, for Antwerp; steamers Florida, for Providence; General Grant, for Norfolk.

Also passed up, steamer Clara Davidson, from Newbern; schr. Thomas J. Lancaster, (new,) from Seaford, Del.

Passed down, bark Angelo, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; schrs. Montana, for Boston; Mary D. Haskell, for do.; Marshall Perrin, for Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 2.—Cld., ships Hercules, for Antwerp; John Patten, for New-Orleans; barks Patria, for Rotterdam; Busy, for Gibraltar for orders; brig S. V. Merrick, for Matanzas; schrs. Philanthropist, for Bargor; William Walton, for Medford; E. B. Shaw, for Milton, Mass.; Jno. May, for Boston; Mary G. Collins, for do.; Montana, for do.; Ida Della Torre, for Fall River; Reading Railroad No. 47, for Norwich; Henrietta, for New-London; M. A. Loughery, for Washington; C. E. Elmer, for do.; John S. Gilmore, for Norfolk; E. H. Barnes, for Richmond; Gen. Grant, for do.

Arr., steam-ship Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 2.—Arr. schrs. Abbot Devereaux, from Boston; H. Curtis, from Bangor; J. Lancaster, from Baltimore; General Harrison, from Hampton Roads.

Cld. schr. Ellen Polgate, for Fall River.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 2.—Arr. steam-steamship Mediator, Smith, from Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—Arr. barkentine Adolph Vanbraath, Hinriet, from Rio Janeiro; steamers Saragossa, from Baltimore; Cleopatra, from New-York.

Sld. ship D. W. Chapman, Miller, for New-Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Arr. steam-ship Vasco de Gama, from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Sld. for the United States, Leif, Rachel Coney, Maggie M., Abraham Lincoln, and Francesco Antonio.

Arr. out on the 30th ult., Northumbrian.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Prinsessen, Benedetto, and Teresa Picasso.

Also arr. out, Guilia.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore Sept. 18 and Halifax 22d, for Liverpool, arrived here to-day. The Inman Line steam-ship City of Paris sailed from this port to-day for New-York.

The steamer Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston, Sept. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 2.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Wilson, from New-York, Sept. 22, for Hamburg, arr. here at noon to-day.

Prang's AMERICAN CHROMOS!

A CARD.

When about ten years ago we determined on the experiment of substituting good artistic copies of good artistic paintings for the poor class of colored prints then in this market, and when, one year later, we began to issue such copies under the designation of "chromos," we had no idea that this business of chromo-making would in a few years grow to its present enormous proportions. The word "chromo" was of our invention; we applied it strictly to nothing but fac-similes of good paintings, and made it honored by the merit of our productions; very naturally, therefore, it was soon taken up by unscrupulous speculators, who ransacked the lithographic establishments of Europe for color prints of all sorts, which they threw upon the American market as "chromos," hoping by this designation to give them rank, although their wares, with some exceptions, were entirely destitute of artistic merit, and fully as bad as the colored prints of former times. But the worst abuse of the word "chromo" was still to come, and it came with the "Premium Chromo," that most abominable of all the abominable inventions of our own time. To speak plainly, these premium chromos are, with few creditable exceptions, only snares set by publishers to entrap people into subscribing for their publications. Although described as being worth from $5 to $10, they actually cost only from five to fifty cents, which must of necessity be the case, as the price of the paper seldom exceeds $2 or $3 per annum. To understand why chromos offered at very cheap prices, or to be given away as premiums, cannot be anything like artistic productions, it is only necessary to consider the conditions under which alone a GOOD CHROMO can be produced. In the first place, it is requisite to have a good original painting to work from, the cost of which ranges from several hundred to several thousand dollars. Then, again, it is necessary that the lithographic artist should be the best; that he be unlimited in time, and that everything used in the process—stones, paper, colors, machinery, &c.—be of prime quality. With the best of workmen, and the most expensive materials, a good chromo cannot be made so long as cost, and not quality, is the first consideration. Now we are free to assert that we have always left the question of cost entirely out of our calculations. Having decided upon the reproduction of an original, we put it into the hands of the best artists with instructions to make a fac simile. If twenty printings will do it, why, then, well and good. But if thirty or forty, or even more are necessary, why, then, likewise well and good. It will be apparent immediately that such a proceeding cannot be adopted when cheap or Premium Chromos are to be produced. With these, the question is, how much art and labor can we afford to put into it? The result of our manner of proceeding, we are glad to say, has been that our Chromos are now recognized the world over as the best anywhere made, and that they stand unrivaled for depth of tone, delicacy of modeling, and general excellence. To make their exceptional position, and to separate them by their title from the great mass of other Chromo-lithographic prints, we have for several years designated them as "PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS," and having thus connected ourselves personally with them, openly assuming the responsibility for everything that may be in them of good or bad, we intend in future, as well as in the past, to maintain the standard of excellence which we created for ourselves. We must still, however, caution the public against mistaking other productions for our own, as unscrupulous parties are known to be offering Chromos of all sorts under the fraudulent representation that they are of our make. Purchasers should invariably demand to see the trade-mark on all pictures offered to them as "PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS," and should see that they are marked with the firm name on the front of the picture.

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